THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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GEORGIA SETS THE BALL TO ROLLING

Mr. Stephens's Silver Bill, By a Vote of the House, Brought up Squarely for Consideration—A Well-Won Parliamentary Victory—Army Bill in the Senate.

THE HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the journal, the question came up from yesterday morning on the bill reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, to provide for the exchange of subsidiary silver coins for legal tender money, and to make such coins legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars. The question was on the motion made by Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, chairman of the committee of banking and currency, to refer the bill to that committee. That motion was opposed by Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, chairman of the coinage committee, who argued that the bill came from the appropriate committee, was now before the house, was short, simple and ought to be acted on by the house to-day. The motion to refer was sustained by Mr. Buckner, who argued that if the coinage committee had jurisdiction of the question involved in the bill, then it had jurisdiction of the whole system of currency of the country, whereas the functions of that committee were properly confined to the technical points of coinage, devices, dies, etc. The same points were enforced by Mr. Chittenden (N. Y.), who had presented the petition on which the bill was reported, but the bill was before the house and should be passed on its merits alone. The opposite view was held by Mr. McClellin, of Massachusetts, who argued that the jurisdiction of the banking committee was confined to matters connected with national banks. The bill therefore had come from the appropriate committee and should be passed. Mr. Price, of Iowa, declared himself in favor of abolishing the banking and currency committee if it had not the control of the subject of the bill. The discussion is still going on.

The house has been brought by "the previous question" to a vote on the motion to refer the silver bill to the banking committee, and that motion has been rejected by 88 to 97 and the bill is now before the house for action.

At the close of the morning hour the subsidiary silver bill went over till to-morrow.

An effort was made by Mr. Atkins (Tennessee) to have the debate on the legislative bill closed next Saturday. That provoked a controversy between Mr. Atkins and Mr. Conger. The latter interpreted a remark of Mr. Atkins into an apology to him. Mr. Atkins informed him, however, that he was incapable of apologizing to that gentleman—to that man. Mr. Conger said he was equally glad that the gentleman withdrew his apology. Mr. Atkins told him that he had already withdrawn it. Mr. Conger was equally glad that the gentleman showed some little feeling. Mr. Atkins thought it a pity that Mr. Conger did not show some, but he had none. It was agreed to extend the debate until Friday of next week.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the legislative bill. Mr. Kelley made a speech against the policy of attempting to coerce the president into signing the appropriation bill, and warned the democratic party that if it attempts to override the veto in any other than a constitutional way, it will be trampled under the feet of an indignant people. He said that he would vote for the repeal of the test oath for jurors if it were before the house as a separate measure. At the expiration of the hour, Mr. Kelley's time was, on motion of Mr. Carlisle, of Kentucky, extended fifteen minutes. His speech was listened to with marked attention.

Mr. Carlisle followed. In his remarks he said: Disclaiming any intention to make appeals to passions—disclaiming any intention to excite partisan feeling or to distract the judgment of the people's representatives on this very exciting question, I say to the gentlemen on the other side, not in any spirit of arrogance or of obstinateness, which the deliberation and earnestness which the gravity of this subject demands, that these acts must be repealed and that this power of the executive to control the election of the people's representatives must be taken away. (Applause on the democratic side.)

THE SENATE.

On the expiration of the morning hour the army appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, being entitled to the floor, Mr. Morgan said that hereafter he intended to speak in vindication of the true attitude of southern members of congress, which had been the subject of much unjust aspersion. The south was not responsible for the existence of the question now agitating the public. He had considered it best at present to yield to his friend from Indiana, Mr. Voorhees.

Mr. Voorhees called attention to what he feared was not generally realized—namely, federal interference extended not only to congressional, but to all state and local elections. American citizens, by thus having overseers put over them, were reduced to the condition of slaves.

Mr. Voorhees detailed the system of the election laws, and pointed out the provisions therein as dangerous to free ballot. Tempers always take advantage of such bad laws. Already our people had seen them used to defeat the popular will. Caesar sent emissaries into the provinces to incite disturbances as an excuse to use the army to keep the peace. Something might be done and had been done by the president of the United States.

Mr. Teller followed. He said the democrats had until now sustained the veto power of the president, and the proper place to test the validity of the law was in the courts. The democratic cry for free ballot is inconsistent as all the election frauds for the last thirty years have been to the advantage of the democratic party. He concluded by citing the evidence heard by the Teller committee as proof of the correctness and justness of his argument.

The senate committee on privileges and elections to-day continued their hearing of the contest in the Spofford-Kellogg case. Judge Spofford will be heard in his own behalf to-morrow.

Senators Davis, (Illinois) Bayard and Garfield, the sub-committee appointed by the judiciary committee to report upon the nomination of R. Stockett Matthews, as United States district judge for Maryland, held a session to-day and examined the papers filed in the case, but did not decide upon the character of their report. Collector Thomas, United States commissioner Brooks and Samuel Shoemaker of Adams' express company, are here to-day advocating favorable action upon the nomination.

The following list of representatives of the present congress, whose seats are to be contested, together with the names of the contestants, was furnished to the house today by Clerk Adams and submitted by Mr. Randall just before adjournment:

From the 6th Massachusetts—Benton against Loring.

20th Pennsylvania—Curtin against Martin.

1st North Carolina—Yates against Martin.

3d North Carolina—O'Hara against Cheatham.

3d South Carolina—Mackey against O'Conner.

4th Alabama—Haralson against Shelley.

3d Louisiana—Herbert against Acklin.

3d Louisiana—Merchant against Acklin.

2d Arkansas—Bradley against Slemons.

2d Florida—Bisbee against Hull.

3d Minnesota—Donnelly against Washburn.

State of Oregon—McDonnel against Whitecare.

Among the executive communications sent to the house of representatives to-day was one from the secretary of war recommending an appropriation of $158,000 for continuing the survey of the Mississippi river.

For the dozen or fifteen offices at the disposition of the secretary of the senate there are very nearly as many hundred applicants. From the time of his entrance on office the present secretary of the senate has not had a waking hour that has not been monopolized by applicants for office. Senators rush into his room with their proteges and make almost peremptory demands that they shall be given a place immediately. Colonel Burch, the new secretary, is a man of even temperament, but under the pressure which has been brought to bear on him the signs of weariness in his countenance are quite perceptible. It is learned that the secretary has had several conferences with the vice-president in reference to contemplated removals in his office. The vice-president, after consultation with several of the leading senators on the republican side, informed the secretary that he would decline to approve of any removals without good causes were produced for the same. While the vice-president, inspired by his party friends, thus determined to take partisan advantage of the rule which makes removals dependent upon his approval, his interviews with the secretary of the senate on the subject were of an entirely pleasant and cordial character, and he intimated that the democrats were only following the custom of parties in desiring to bestow the senate offices upon their own friends. In consequence of the position taken by the vice-president, the question would have in a day or two been presented to the democratic caucus whether it was not expedient to abolish the rule conferring upon the presiding officer of the senate supervisory power over the appointments, unless the democratic office seekers were willing to wait until the first of May. At this time the vice-president had proposed to go to his home in New York, and not return until next December, and the democratic president pro tem. of the senate to be elected in his stead would then hold the supervisory power over the appointments. In consequence, however, of the sudden illness of his sister, the vice-president has already been called home, and Judge Thurman elected as president pro tem. of the senate. This removes all obstacles as to removals, and it is probable that the axe will be set to work in a few days. Mr. Paul Geddes, one of the assistant executive clerks, with a salary of $2,200, received notice that his services will be dispensed with after Monday next, and notice will be served upon others in due time.

The members of the house continued the filing of petitions to-day, accompanied by bills of all descriptions, for the purpose of having them referred to appropriate committees in order to secure their consideration during the present congress. There were no financial measures placed in the petition-box to-day.

The bill introduced to-day by Senator McDonald, "To prevent frauds in the entry of lands," is designed to guard against such attempts as were recently made, and nearly proved successful, in regard to very valuable property near Chicago. It provides that no entry shall be made for a patent issued for any land in any state in which a United States land office is not maintained, except upon compliance with the following, among other specified conditions precedent: The applicant must file, in the office of the clerk of the federal circuit court, a sworn petition setting forth not only the boundaries of the tract and means by which he proposes to enter it, but also the names of all occupants of any land within one mile thereof, and the names of all persons who may appear by the record of deeds of the county to be interested in any lands situated with such distance of the tract. All the occupants and other parties interested are to be summoned to contest the application, if they desire to do so, and no patent shall be issued by the commissioner-general of the land office until after the receipt of a certified copy of the decree in the cause thus instituted. The bill further provides that the rights and interest of the owners of lands bordering on non-navigable lakes or ponds shall be the same, so far as congress has the power to grant or declare, as those of the owners of lands bordering on navigable waters.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

The Sporting Nobility in Equine Excitement.

LONDON, April 17.—Mr. P. Lorillard's American horse, Parole, before yesterday, when he won the race for the new market handicap at Market Craven meeting, was quoted at forty to one for the city and suburban, which is to be run on the 22d inst., at the Epsom spring meeting. He is now the favorite for that race at eight to one. His win yesterday means five pounds penalty, which will make his weight for the city and suburban, handicap 119 pounds, his published weight for that race being 112 pounds. Yesterday he carried 116 pounds and gave Isonomy—who carried 126 pounds—more than five pounds, beating the field of half dozen competitors, was the smallest since the race was established in 1845. This was composed of the three animals mentioned yesterday (Parole, Isonomy and Lina,) and Rylstone, Dean and Drumhead; betting on these was four to one against Rylstone, six to one against Dean and seven to one against Drumhead. Lina made the running with a clear advantage of Drumhead, the Dean, Parole, Rylstone and Isonomy lying off. They ran in this order to turn off the lands where Rylstone dropped away into the extreme rear, the others retaining their respective positions for only a short distance further, when Parole drew clear away, followed by Isonomy. From this point the race was over, Parole winning with great ease by one length and a half. The rest finished in a cluster a hundred yards off, headed by Lina. Parole's time, three minutes and one second.

BY WAY OF MEXICO.

Three Days in Office—Work on the Exposition Building Stopped.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The steamer Jamaican, from Vera Cruz, arrived bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th instant. Hipatilo Romirez had taken the portfolio of treasurer, vice Romero. This appointment produced dissatisfaction among President Diaz's partisans. Ramirez being an ex-imperialist. After three days of official life Ramirez, on the 10th instant, resigned and was succeeded by Trinidad Garcia, who was minister of Gabernacion. Edward Parkhurst has been appointed minister of Gabernacion.

The work has been stopped on the exposition building, the treasurer, Garcia, having refused to furnish money in advance of appropriations.

Carbajal was very ill in prison in the city of Mexico.

The country was generally quiet—Sonora being the only disturbed state.

The coffee and sugar crops were flourishing and promised a great increase over last season.

DR. MILLER IN ROME,

Some Disapprobation Expressed with His Lecture.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, GA., April 17.—DR. MILLER'S lecture before the library association last night was essentially an allegory, except it was founded on historical facts instead of fiction. The apparent object was to show that in politics independentism is right and organization a corrupt ring. He made many sneers at conventions and by innuendoes and misstatements charged the press with venality. As a literary and oratorical effort, it was excellent, but the political bias he endeavored to give the whole was a perversion of facts to the purpose of demagogry. Great indignation is felt here that he should take such an occasion and place to inculcate his peculiar political views. The hall was packed, and probably the presence of ladies prevented any public expression of disapprobation.

The Louisiana Colored Men.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A convention of colored citizens and society directors of Louisiana, of their people, met at the exodus Baptist church at noon to-day. Free Mission Baptist church at noon to-day. Rev. Dr. C. H. Thompson, of the colored Episcopal church, was chosen president and addressed the convention. The vice-presidents and secretaries are delegates from turbulent parishes and are refugees from their homes. Two hundred and sixty delegates were present, half of whom represent this city and adjoining parishes. The balance of the delegates are from the so-called bull-dozed parishes in northern and middle Louisiana. Committees on addresses, migration, and relief were appointed and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. The make-up of the convention is creditable, including among its members careful thinkers and representative men.

The Women Will Do.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS, O., April 18.—Attorney-General Pillars, in reply to a request for an opinion on the law recently passed authorizing the appointment of women as notaries public, yesterday submitted his opinion declaring that, in his judgment, the law in question is constitutional on the ground that the office of notary public is not such public office as is contemplated in section 4, article 15 of the constitution of the state.

THE WILD TEMPEST.

A WESTERN TOWN TORN TO ATOMS.

A Horse and Buggy Lifted Thirty Feet into the Air—A Little Girl Killed and Many People Hurt—A Funeral Interrupted—The Marriage of Two Lunatics.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 17.—The Globe-Democrat special from Collinsville, Ill., about eleven miles from here, gives further particulars of a terrible cyclone that struck the town, and taking a zigzag course with the general direction due east, tore through the place, demolishing ten buildings, ruining about thirty others and damaging more or less some seventy-five residences and business houses. A slight rain preceded the storm and nearly everybody was in doors when the cyclone struck, but notwithstanding ten houses were leveled with the ground. Only one person was killed, a little girl named Annie Reynolds, and one or two others badly injured. The storm lasted but two or three minutes, but was frightfully severe. After it passed, people rushed out of their houses in all directions; mothers looked for children, and husbands, fathers and brothers, who were away from home, hastening to their houses to see who were killed or hurt. The greatest excitement and confusion prevailed for some time, but upon the appearance of Mayor Wadsworth and several other prominent citizens upon the streets quietness began to prevail, and ready hands and strong arms went to work to search the ruins for those who might have been caught by falling houses. From a double-tenement house, occupied by John Reynolds and Pat Doner, a six-year-old boy of the latter was taken in an unconscious condition and with a broken leg. He was soon revived and placed in charge of a physician. Little Annie Reynolds was also taken from this house dead crushed almost out of resemblance to a human being. Mrs. Jacobs, aged seventy, and two children of Thomas Nelson, aged twelve and nine years, were quite badly injured, but beyond these no one is known to have been hurt.

Among the houses destroyed or damaged were the following: The two-story frame dwelling of Mrs. Griffiths, demolished; a row of four houses owned by Fred. Metz, occupied by four families, badly wrecked, two of them being almost totally destroyed; a large tenement house, owned by C. L. Roberts, and occupied by eleven persons, was twisted from its foundation and carried about ten feet, and nearly gutted of its contents, but the inmates received but slight scratches and bruises; a tenement house, also owned by C. L. Roberts, and occupied by Reynolds and Doner, previously mentioned, completely demolished; residence of Mr. Roebuck, occupied by Wm. Johnson, editor of the Argus, roof carried away handsome two-story brick residence of Fred. Metz, roof lifted off and front and side walls blown down, but the rear of the house, in which Metz's family lived, was uninjured; two-story frame, occupied by J. Combs, almost totally wrecked, the roof of this house was dashed against the residence of W. C. Heedley, smashing its rear rooms into splinters; residence occupied by Chas. Hennecke and Wm. Hass nearly torn to pieces, inmates unhurt; blacksmith shop of Mr. Mendley torn to shreds; wagon-shop of John Gronour, large two-story frame, well filled with wagons, carriages and material totally destroyed and contents torn to pieces; a cluster of tenement houses owned by Richard Withers badly damaged, but the occupants unharmed; carpenter shop and residence, occupied by W. W. Nelson, wrecked, and Nelson, his wife, and two small children more or less hurt; large two-story frame occupied by Henry Huffenbeck, saloon and boarding-house, had the porch, about seventy-five feet long, eighteen feet high, carried away; residence of Louis Heck, roof lifted off, all four walls crushed in, total wreck; millinery store of C. A. Singletary, badly damaged, stock nearly destroyed; Episcopal church, badly shaken up; funeral services were being held in the church at the time, the falling plaster and flying window-glass bruising and cutting nearly every one present, but none seriously. Numerous other shops and dwellings were damaged, and fences, plank sidewalks, trees, out-houses, stables blown to pieces or carried away, gardens destroyed, etc.

The cyclone, as usual, was rotary in its movement, and struck and bounded from the earth three times during its passage through the town. Its width was only from sixty to eighty feet.

One of the evidences of its force was the picking up of a horse and buggy and carrying it at a height of twenty to thirty feet, a distance of about fifteen rods, dashing it to the earth, crushing the horse to a jelly, and smashing the buggy to splinters. The cemetery, just outside the town, was laid waste, nearly every tomb-stone in it being leveled to the ground. The storm disappeared in the east, and there are reports that it did damage elsewhere, but these reports are not yet confirmed. The total damage in Collinsville is estimated at $50,000.

TOLEDO, O., April 17.—The circumstances of an elopement in which the parties are the daughter of Mayor Jones and a young man named Sheridan Wait have created most profound excitement here to-day. Last Thursday Wait called on Dr. Jones and introduced himself, giving the name of Davis and alleging that he had made the acquaintance of his daughter Ada during her stay at Columbus as a patient of the insane asylum there. Miss Jones had been for a time in the asylum during a temporary mental aberration. On Friday Wait, alias Davis, called at Dr. Jones's with a buggy, and unknown to the rest of the family prevailed. upon Miss Ada to accompany him in a drive While out he gave her a letter from a young lady named Hattie Weeks, formerly an inmate of the asylum with Miss Jones at Columbus, but now a resident of the spiritualist community at Fort Edwards, New York, of which Wait was also a member. This letter asserted that Wait was appointed by God to be her husband, and it required little persuasion to gain her consent to elope with him. The party drove to South Toledo, where they left the buggy and took the Wabash train westward, and by a circuitous route reached Jonesville, Michigan, Saturday morning, and, hunting up a clergyman, were married. Shortly afterward a physician who knew the family met the newly married pair, and judging that all was not right, persuaded the young lady to go to his house, and telegraphed her father. Dr. Jones, accompanied by the chief of police, went to Jonesville immediately, and finally succeded in inducing his daughter to return to Toledo, reaching home last night. Wait returned on the same train, and created a scene at the mayor's residence last night by claiming his wife, and insisted that she be allowed to go away with him. Miss Jones is undoubtedly much unsettled in mind, and Wait seems hardly more sane himself. She is greatly under the influence of Mattie Weeks, a former school teacher here, and the whole trouble grows out of the association of the two at Columbus. Wait remains in town, and declares he will take legal steps to recover his wife, who is kept in strict confinement by her friends.

BRUSSELS, April 17.—The explosion of a fire damp in the Agrippa coal-pit, near Mons, Belgium, caused the wood-work of a shaft to catch on fire and fall in. There were two hundred and forty men in the mine. It is feared that many perished.

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., April 17.—Hezekiah Shaffer, who murdered his wife on February 7, was hanged to-day.

YANKTON, April 17.—Ex-Indian Agent Divingston, of the Crow Creek agency, has been acquitted of the charges of defrauding the government.

PITTSBURG, April 17.—Some employees of the Pittsburg, Titusville and Buffalo railroad related a strange and horrible story yesterday. It seems a man died last week in Triumph a small place not far from Tidioute. The body was kept three days, and at the expiration of that time buried. Then some curious persons remembered that a sister of the deceased had lain in a death-like trance for several days. It was suggested that perhaps the man had been prematurely buried. This suspicion took so strong a hold upon the people that it was resolved to exhume the body and the coffin was disinterred Saturday last, after having lain three days in the grave. The lid was wrenched off, when a horrible sight greeted the eyes of the resurrectionists. Evidently the supposed corps had revived and the wretched man had fought desperately for his life. Imprints of his finger nails were visible on the lining of the coffin, which in some places was torn into shreds. The coffin itself was strained and wrenched apart at the jointings in the death agonies of the miserable man who was buried alive. He had turned completely over, and was found lying upon his breast, his distorted countenance indicating the frightful sufferings he had undergone.

GALLATIN, April 17.—Shaw & Co.'s saw and grist mill at Dixon Springs blew up this morning, killing Sam. Brachford and seriously wounding William Kenup and J. M. Allen. Shaw, the owner of the mill, was badly scalded. The mill was a total wreck. One horse was killed. The boiler was blown four hundred yards. Estimated loss $4,000.

John Kindred committed suicide at Ridleton Monday morning by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. Family trouble is said to have been the cause.

GALVESTON, April 17.—A special to the News from Eagle Pass says a Mexican named Muros, last night, fatally cut his wife's throat. His daughter, while attempting to interfere, was also injured. A neighbor, who tried to arrest Muros, was hewn with an axe and shortly afterwards died. The murderer escaped into Mexico.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—The jury of inquest in the Hinds-James shooting case reassembled this afternoon and after hearing the testimony rendered the following verdict: That Isaac James came to his death from pistol shot wounds fired by Hinds, aided and abetted by his brother. Upon the rendition of this verdict the coroners committed to jail Hinds as the principal in the murder, and Harry Hinds as accessory to the murder before the fact, to await the action of the grand jury.

RICHMOND, April 17.—In the case of Angelo Baccigalupy, on trial for attempting to murder his wife March 13th, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—A special to the American says when the train which left Washington with James Carroll, the negro accused of outraging Mrs. Thomas at Lickville, Md., on Monday last, reached Washington Junction, to-day, fifteen or twenty masked men boarded the train and after a desperate struggle succeeded in overcoming the policemen. The prisoner was dragged from the train, a rope thrown over his head and he was pulled across a field about one hundred yards to the nearest tree and hanged. The whole proceeding occupied but thirty minutes, the maskers riding silently away after Carroll had been pronounced dead.

THE GEORGIA DOCTORS.

The Work of the Medical Convention.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, GA., April 17.—The large attendance upon the first day's session of the State Medical association was greatly increased by the additional arrivals on the night and morning trains. The meeting is characterized by an unusual degree of interest and enthusiasm. Many papers of scientific interest were reported.

Dr. LeHardy, of Savannah, read an elaborate communication on quarantine. He is earnestly opposed to any plan that will confer upon a central board the power of closing our southern ports for any purpose whatever, claiming that it would be an infringement upon the rights of the states and might become detrimental to the commercial interest of the southern section of our country. He advocated the establishment and liberal support of state boards of health composed of practical sanitarians and competent engineers as of vital interest and the only means of saving the fairest portion of the land from the devastation and ravages of the yellow-fever epidemic.

The afternoon was fine and the excursion down the Coosa river was greatly enjoyed by the doctors and a large company of invited guests. The association will adjourn to-morrow after the election of officers for the ensuing year. B.

THE MOVING BLACKS.

A General Call for Relief Issued.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—A Kansas City dispatch states that a large number of colored southern refugees had been landed by steamboats at Wyandotte in an entirely destitute condition during the past few days. They are occupying the churches and public halls of that place. Many of them are sick from exposure and dying.

Mayor Shelley, of Kansas City, telegraphed to the secretary of war for an order for the issue of rations from Fort Leavenworth to feed them, and Secretary McCrary replied that he had no authority to do so; that congress was in session and applications should be made to that body. A committee has been appointed at Wyandotte to look after the sufferers. The committee issued a call to the citizens of the United States for relief, stating that seventeen hundred entirely destitute colored refugees are already in Wyandotte, and thousands more in the same condition are on their way and ask for immediate aid. Contributions to be sent to Northrop & Sons, bankers and treasurers of the executive committee.

THE BIG ISSUE.

The Constitution's Spring Trade Paper.

On the 8th of May THE CONSTITUTION will issue an eight-page paper, half of which will be devoted to the leading business houses in Atlanta. The issue will be at least 10,000 copies. It is proposed to give a general idea of the great commercial interests in the city. On the day that this issue appears there will be in session in Atlanta the National Medical association and the Southern Baptist convention. Each of these bodies will have six hundred delegates. They will both attract hundreds of visitors At a low estimate there will be two thousand five hundred strangers in Atlanta. Such an opportunity for profitable advertising has been seldom offered to Atlanta merchants.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

OUR country is wherever we are well off.—John Milton.

WHY read a book which you cannot quote?—Dr. Richard B ntley.

THE vulgar and the many are fit only to be led or driven.—South.

OUR actions are our own; their consequences belong to Heaven.—Francis.

THERE is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.—Burke.

PRIDE that dines on vanity sups on contempt.—Benjamin Franklin.

REASON is the test of ridicule—not ridicule the test of truth.—Bishop Warburton.

Only the actions of the just
Smell sweedly and blossom in the dust.
—James Shirley.

THAT laughter costs too much, which is purchased by the sacrifice of decency.—Quintilian.

A MAN'S good breeding is the best security against other people's ill manners.—Lord Chesterfield.

PEDANTRY consists in the use of words unsuitable to the time, place and company. —Coleridge.

IN virtue and in health we love to be instructed as well as physicked with pleasure. —LaBruyere.

EDUCATION begins the gentleman, but reading, good company, and reflection must finish him.—Locke.

MAKE but few explanations; the character that can not defend itself is not worth vindicating.—F. W. Robertson.

THE Scripture imparts to the soul a holy, a marvelous delight. It is, indeed, the heavenly ambrosia.—Melanethon.

WHERE the people are well educated, the art of piloting a state is best learned from the writings of Plato.—Bishop Berkeley.

A WEB OF WIRES

THE TELEPHONE MAN IS TO WEAVE.

A Central Telephone Office—Wires Running to All Parts of the City—A Network of Currents—How the Thing is to be Worked—Its Benefits to the City.

Atlanta is always waltzing to the front with some new sensation. No depression can keep her quiet—no dullness destroy her lively spirit. Her last thing in this line is what is known as a telephonic exchange. Our people know something of the telephone already. They understand in a vague way that it is a sort of tube through which a little fellow can safely abuse a big one, and a bashful fellow talk love to a girl without blushing. Those who have seen it only remember a kind of enameled coffee-mill out of which a sort of in-a-jug voice comes in limping accents. None of us have any idea of the thousand useful purposes to which it can be put, and to which it has already been put in many cities.

The National Bell Telephone company, seeing that the cost of running private wires was too high to bring them into general use, determined to put up a general system of wires that might be tapped at frequent intervals for the use of adjoining houses. This would, of course, very much reduce the cost of the equipments, and by making the telephonic connection general would add very much to the value of each private connection. The plan worked capitally in the city where it was first tried, and telephonic exchanges are now fitted up and in successful operation in forty-three cities of the United States. A few months ago the company put in charge of the south Atlantic states Mr. J. M. Ormes as general agent, and he started out upon the good work. He very soon succeeded in establishing a successful exchange in Richmond, followed that up with Nashville, and now strikes Atlanta.

WHAT THE "EXCHANGE" MEANS.

What he proposes to do is very simple. He will first rent a central building. This he will make his central office. From the office, all connecting on a patent switch-board, he will run out general lines of wire entirely covering every part of the city. These will all be connected with telephones at the office. From these general wires he will run short wires to stores, offices, residences, etc., wherever they are desired. When the system is completed of course the wire in every residence will be connected with the telephone in the central office. Let us suppose that a lady on McDonough street wishes to talk to Mr. Ballard, of the baggage transfer. She presses a button on her telephone, and the pressure rings a bell in the central office. The pressure of a button in the central office at once rings a bell in her telephone to notify her that the office is awaiting her orders. She speaks in her telephone the words: "Mrs. —— wishes to speak to Mr. Ballard," and instantly her wire is connected with the one leading to Ballard's. In the meantime, Mr. Ballard has been notified by a ring in the central office that he is wanted, and he is awaiting its message. The lady says, in her telephone: "Send a baggage wagon to —— McDonough street for four o'clock train." He responds, "All right," and the work is over. All this will take less than a minute. In the same way the McDonough street lady can talk instantly with any of her friends in whose houses there is a telephone. It must be noted that when a wire is thus connected between two points, it is impossible for anyone except those at the two points to hear a word that passes over the wire. The privacy is absolute.

The uses to which such an exchange can be put are numberless. It will be a miracle of convenience. In the first place, a gentleman who has a telephone is in connection all the time with his office. At his office, he is always in speaking distance of his home. He can, in an instant, give his wife any message, and listen to anything that she has to say. He can tell her that he will bring friends home to dinner—that the lodge is to meet at night—or that he is detained on business—and she can tell him that the butcher has called for the bill—or that she has sent Johnny to town for money—or that dinner is waiting for his coming. A housekeeper, whose husband has provided her with a telephone, can literally dispense with a servant. She can do all her marketing at home, and needs no errand boy. She can order her dinner from the grocer while sitting in her parlor. Of course the leading grocers will find it to their advantage to advertise that "this store is on the telephonic exchange, and goods ordered by wire will be delivered immediately." In Richmond we note that several grocers are on the line. In New Haven there are 27 groceries on the exchange; in Hartford, 13; in Philadelphia, 21; and so on through the list. In the night—or day either—if a child is sick, a rap of the bell will give the most retired residence instant connection with a physician. Of course the most of physicians will find it necessary to so accommodate their patients and the public generally. In all the cities where the exchanges have been established we find the physicians among the best patrons, apparently all of the leading ones having patronized the wire. In a case of fever where the doctor desires to be informed of the condition of a patient at any hour of the day or night he can be called and so notified and can speedily be put in possession of any new development. Aside from the fact that by the telephone a great deal of time can be saved in summoning a doctor to a serious case, a great expense can be saved by consulting the doctor through the wire on a trivial ailment. A question can be asked of the doctor through the wire—a remedy prescribed—the prescription ordered by wire from a drug store, at the expense of a visit saved. It is notable that in all the cities supplied by wire, the grocery stores, drug stores, dry-good stores, express companies, baggage transfers, livery stables, markets, and in fact all places to which there is usual necessity of sending messages, are in the exchange. Aside from the heavy expense, arranging delays, etc., saved by this network of wires to the business portions of the city, the connection of the residence and offices of friends is a great social convenience. Messages of a friendly sort can be sent through the tubes, and it is not out of the possibilities that shy love-messages may be committed to the tell-tale wires. There are always a great number of jokes and pranks played among the patrons of the wire for the first week or two.

ABOUT THE COST OF ALL THIS.

Of course, after all, the great question to be settled is the cost of all this convenience. Its costs nothing, as far as the equipment is concerned. Each customer pays $36 per annum rent for the use of the telephone. If he desires to use two, he gets them both for $46—for private residences $25 each. The wires are put up and maintained by the company. The telephone itself is a small and handsome instrument, that makes a pretty ornament for a library or sitting-room mantel. It is accompanied by a little signal-bell, on which no call is sounded. The sound is not mutilated or chipped at all, and the wires can be put in and removed without the least bit of trouble or inconvenience. We believe that every one who tries it will find that they will save the whole amount of the rental in the first half of the year. The telephones will be placed at the police headquarters, the court house, capitol and other public places. A man can ask for his mail by telephone, and only go for it in case there is something to get. Indeed, it would fatigue the imagination to discuss all the advantages to come from this invention,

AT THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS.

At the district office, (the central office) which is to be kept open day and night, a competent force of intelligent messenger boys will be kept to deliver messages immediately. By this means the users of the telephone can for a moderate sum secure instant communication with persons living off the line of the exchange. The manager at the central office will also guarantee to send carriages or hacks at immediate call upon the lowest terms. In short, it will be an office of business. It will also receive on blanks, just as the telegragh offices do, messages or dispatches for any one living on the lines, at very low rates.

As an evidence of the popularity that this system has it may be mentioned that in Richmond the exchange opened with only 25 members and now has over 300. As soon as the beauties of the system were made apparent, applications for telephones came in daily, and the exchange is now confirmed as the favorite institution of Richmond. We hope to see the Atlanta exchange opened with at least one hundred members. Indeed, there seems to be little doubt that this number can be secured. THE CONSTITUTION will have one at its office and will run a wire to the residences of its proprietors and some of its editors. The railroads and many of the banks have gone into it, and we think the Kimball and Markham houses.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN GEORGIA.

Important Communication from the Comptroller-General.

According to a law passed several years ago, all fire insurance companies doing business in this state are required to deposit with the state treasurer $25,000 for the security of their policy-holders in Georgia. The law was deemed necessary because of frequent failures among insurance companies. Nearly all the companies doing business in the state at once complied with this law, and the comptroller-general published a list of those who had thus complied. Besides the deposit required of fire insurance companies, both they and all life insurance companies are required to pay a tax of one per cent. on their income. The present insurance regulations of the state therefore are a strong protection to the interest of all who have either fire or life policies. As the list of last year has been somewhat changed, Colonel W. L. Goldsmith, the comptroller-general, has issued the following important circular:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Comptroller General's Office, Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1879.—The following fire and life insurance companies have been examined to-day, and the deposits with the state treasurer according to law, and have received the certificate of authority from this office, and are alone entitled to transact business in this state for 1879.

I learn some companies are evading the law by proposing to write insurance and renew risks without submitting to an examination or making the $25,000 deposit. If so, it is dangerous to insure in such companies. If they evade the laws of the state, and pay no revenue into the treasury, they might find a way to evade the payment of their policies when loss comes to the insurer.

I think it would be much better for our citizens to patronize alone those companies which have fully complied with the legal requirements of the state laws, viz:

Fire insurance companies—New York: Home, Manhattan, German-American, Williamsburgh City, Germania, Hanover, Phenix, Continental, Niagara, Westchester, Virginia: Petersburg Savings and Virginia, Virginia Home, Merchants' and Mechanics', Virginia Fire and Marine, Lynchburg Fire. Alabama: Mobile Fire Department Insurance company. Pennsylvania: Insurance company of North America, Franklin, Fire association of Philadelphia, Connecticut, Hartford, Phenix. Canada: Western Assurance, British America. Scotland: Scottish Commercial, Scotland; Hamburg-Bremen, England: Royal, Guardian Assurance, Liverpool and London and Globe, North British and Mercantile, London and Lancashire, Lancashire, Northern Assurance, Imperial, London Assurance Corporation, Queen, Commercial Union Assurance. Georgia: Southern Mutual, Georgia Home.

Life insurance companies—Northwestern mutual, Wisconsin; New England mutual, Massachusetts; Southern mutual, Kentucky; Penn mutual, Pennsylvania; Mutual life, New York; Massachusetts mutual, Massachusetts; Hartford life and annuity; Manhattan, New York; Washington, New York; Travelers, Connecticut; Ætna, Connecticut; Cotton states, Georgia.

W. L. GOLDSMITH, Comptroller-General.

A New Syndicate.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 17.—A syndicate, composed of nineteen banks and banking firms of this city and Boston, made a subscription of one hundred and fifty millions of four per cent. bonds and four millions of the funding certificates, making the largest single subscription ever made to the government funded loan in this or any other country. The heaviest subscribers are the First national bank, Fiske & Hatch, Metropolitan national bank and J. & W. Seligman. The subscription was made through the First national bank for itself and its associates.

OF INTEREST TO GEORGIANS.

NEW YORK HERALD: Southern merchants are buying freely.

NEW YORK DAILY BULLETIN: Our Georgia correspondent writes hopefully of crop prospects in that quarter. Recent unfavorable weather has interfered with cotton planting in some sections, but not to such an extent as to occasion apprehension for a diminished total crop. The corn also has fared badly, but not so badly as to warrant croaking. The industrial situation is also satisfactory. Everybody is at work. Taking the situation as a whole, there are in fact few of the southern states that at this moment have such encouraging prospects as Georgia.

WASHINGTON DISPATCH TO CHICAGO TRIBUNE: Senator Kirkwood will soon introduce a bill to incorporate the National railway company of the United States. One of the corporators is Stith P. Myrick, of Georgia. This company is to have all the great powers of like corporations, and is empowered to operate a railway, with two or more tracks, with all the necessary shops, terminal facilities, etc., from Boston, through Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, to the port of New York, and through the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa to Council Bluffs, Iowa, with a branch from the main line in Indiana, through Indiana and Illinois, to Chicago, Ills., and through Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota to Winona, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; a branch from the main line in Indiana, through Indiana and Illinois, to St. Louis, Mo., and from St. Louis, through Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, to Laredo, Texas (on the Rio Grande river), via Fort Smith, Ark., and Austin, Texas; a branch from the main line in Ohio, through Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama, to Mobile, Ala., via Columbus and Cincinnati, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Nashville, Tenn., and Montgomery, Ala.; branch from Austin, Tex., through Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, to Norfolk, Va., with branches from the Austin & Norfolk line to New Orleans, La., to Pensacola, Fla., to Savannah, Ga., to Charleston, S. C., and from said Austin and Norfolk line, through North Carolina, Virginia, District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Pennsylvania; intersecting the main line running from Boston and New York to Council Bluffs, Ia.; and a branch from the Mobile line, at Louisville, Ky.; through Indiana, to the Chicago branch via Brazil, Ind.

NEW YORK EVENING POST: General Hardee, whose manual of infantry tactics was in use in all the southern armies, visited a rural Georgia town one day during the war, and the commander of a "secondclass militia" company sought to do himself and the general honor by parading his command in front of the inn in which Hardee had rooms. The writer upon tactics came out upon the balcony to review the command, and the militia officer put his men through their paces. In one of the maneuvres the men became confused and got into a hopeless tangle. Hardee, in telling the story, said he could think of no possible way in which they might be extricated, and waited with great curiosity to see what the militia commander would do. That rural tactician looked at the confused mass for a moment with a scowl of perplexity upon his forehead; then his face cleared, and he shouted the order:

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PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT.

On the eighth day of next month the representatives of the Baptist church of the south, and of the medical profession of the entire country, and also of Canada, will be assembled in two great conventions in this city. It is estimated that the two conventions will bring here not less than 2,500 delegates and visitors. THE CONSTITUTION will present to its readers on the morning of the eighth an eight-page paper that will be just twice as large as the issue now before the reader. We propose to print in this great convention number articles that will fully illustrate the trade of the city. We therefore desire to write up the houses and factories through which that trade is transacted. Our young men will wait upon the city's merchants and manufacturers during the next ten days, with propositions that must prove mutually satisfactory.

CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 18, 1879.

ISN'T it about time that congress doctored the trade dollar? A great deal of valuable silver is running to waste in these coins.

IT is to be noted that J. Sherman's resumption has never extended any further than one counter in New York and one in Washington. And yet John hopes to mount to the presidency upon this state of affairs.

A TERRIFIC tornado swept over the lower portion of South Carolina yesterday. In the village of Waterford, more than one hundred dwellings were blown down, all the churches destroyed, and fifteen persons killed.

MR. TELLER, the able smeller, came to the surface in the senate yesterday. This accomplished man made himself felt by quoting some extracts from the evidence prepared by James Redpath and sworn to by various negro perjurers in various parts of the country.

IN the medical convention at Rome yesterday, Dr. LeHardy read an elaborate protest against any system of national quarantine that will confer upon a central board the right to close southern ports. Dr. LeHardy is in favor of properly organized state boards of health.

MR. ACKLEN, the gay young congressman from Louisiana, has indefinitely disappeared from Washington. It is stated that he has flown in the direction of Florida. It will be observed, however, in this connection, that public affairs move along as usual.

THE editor of the Burlington Hawkeye should lose no time in writing to the authorities in Washington, because if he is correct in his construction of the law as applicable to the Georgia four per cent. bonds, the aforesaid authorities are groping about in a howling wilderness of mistakes. This is a matter that should be settled before Georgia's "monetary se-"cession from the union" becomes a precedent for other prosperous commonwealths.

MR. CHALMERS should not grow restive and impatient when an obscure fellow lies about him. Why should he desire to be investigated when a person named Butterbluff, or Blunderbuss, or something of that sort, goes about slandering him with respect to his conduct at Fort Pillow? Mr. Chalmers is certainly aware of the fact that all whose good opinion is worth having know that his conduct at Fort Pillow or elsewhere was such as became a brave soldier and a gallant gentleman. Moreover, it is in Mr. Chalmers's conduct in congress that the people are now interested. Such men as Bullyblabber—or whatever his name is—are to be ignored.

BOTH houses have passed a bill appropriating $200,000 for the purpose of purchasing and fitting up a refrigerating ship, which is to be stationed at New Orleans. The plan is that of a wandering Englishman, Professor Gamgee. It is claimed that in an hour a vessel arriving from a port infected with yellow fever can be pumped full of freezing air from the federal refrigerator so as to bring the contents to temperature that will freeze mercury, thus kil'ing any germs of the fever that may be on board without the interposition of a vexatious and expensive quarantine. In spite of the experience of the Plymouth, cold is still considered nature's own remedy, and many distinguished sanetarians have indorsed the Gamgee plan. At any rate it is to be tried, and that, too, where it may prove very useful.

WE are opposed to any appropriation by congress for the relief of the foolish negroes who have left their homes and gone to Kansas. This sort of bounty is not only out of place, but would have a most pernicious and demoralizing effect upon the race in other states who are now comparatively comfortable and contented. The negro must take his chances with the rest of us. In other words, if he chooses, with reason or without reason, to leave his home and emigrate to an unknown country, he must be taught to abide the consequences. Not only are we opposed to a congressional appropriation for the relief of these negroes, but we believe it would be best in the end for all concerned if the dispensation of private charity could be made more than usually cautious and judicious.

OUR telegrams give most distressing accounts of the condition of the colored people who have been credulous enough to leave their homes and go to Kansas. Their destitution is of the most hopeless character, and urgent appeals are made to the charity of the public. This is perhaps necessary, but it would be well for those who have this matter in hand, as well as those whose benevolent instincts may be stirred, to remember that anything beyond the barest relief will have the effect of increasing the tide of immigration, and thousands will be added to the list of sufferers who would otherwise remain at home. Those who are acquainted with the character of the negro will understand precisely what we mean. The dispensation of either public or private charity, either to those who have arrived in Kansas or to those who are on their way, will be interpreted by those who remain behind as an invitation to contribute their presence to the exodus.

Outwitting the Obstructionists.

Mr. Stephens has long been noted as one of the most experienced parliamentary tacticians that ever sat in congress, but when, by an adroit maneuver, he captured the petition-box and made it the vehicle for furthering general legislation of a character demanded by the country, he rather took the house by surprise. Not the least surprising feature of the maneuver was its simplicity. The petition-box, under the rules, is open at any time for any citizen to present memorials asking for legislation. The memorials so presented are referred in the ordinary course of proceedings, without any action of the house, to the committees having jurisdiction of the various subjects, and there is no other public notice of them, further than that the titles of the memorials and petitions, together with the names of those who present them, are noted in the Record at the end of the day's proceedings.

Wednesday, as has already been stated, Mr. Stephens, as chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, in response to a petition from the New York gaslight company, reported a bill, which has been synopsized in our telegrams, to enable persons who, in the course of business transactions accumulate an inconvenient amount of subsidiary silver coins to deposit them at the United States treasury and sub-treasuries and receive paper money in exchange therefor, as is done with the new silver dollars. When Mr. Stephens reported this bill, Conger, of Michigan, raised the point of order that a committee was not authorized to report a bill not regularly referred to it by the house. The debate on this carried the matter over the morning hour. The question came up yesterday on a motion made by Mr. Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, to refer the bill to that committee. After some debate, the motion of Mr. Buckner to refer was defeated by a vote of 88 to 97, and at the close of the morning hour the bill was before the house for action, giving Mr. Stephens the victory for which he had so adroitly maneuvered. The bill comes up again to-day, and whether it is defeated or adopted the precedent for which Mr. Stephens has been fighting is established, namely, that a bill referred to a committee through the petition-box may be reported by that committee without further action by the house. Mr. Stephens, therefore, must be given the credit of setting the wheels of general legislation in motion.

Nihilism and Imperialism.

The attempt on the life of the czar while he was taking his usual morning walk last Monday recalls attention to the condition of Russian society. It is honeycombed with a secret organization that countenances systematic assassinations; but the strength and nature of that organization are not generally understood. We hear a great deal about communism and socialism, but in fact nihilism is stronger than either, and is to-day the menace that confronts Europe.

It is difficult to say when nihilism arose. The writings of Hertzen probably laid its foundation. The name itself was first applied by Antovitch in 1864. The nihilists are people of "new ideas." They believe in nothing pertaining to the old or established order of things. Hence the application of the Latin word nihil, nothing. Perhaps a better name for their organization could not be found; for their programme, in the words of one of their own publications, is this: "We must kill the police, the priests, the robber nobles, and the czar. Then we will kill God." They refuse, says an official order, "to recognize the necessity of social order, the rights of property, the sacredness of matrimonial ties, or even faith in God." They literally believe in nothing.

The strength of the movement is very great, including not so much the lowest class as the middle classes, the common soldiers and military officers of every rank. The youth and women of the country are converts in vast numbers to the social theories of the society. Young ladies even of the highest social ranks and young men of the brightest prospects are among the teachers of the new ideas. So secret and so permeating is their work that the government does not know who to trust. The army, the police and even the detective force, each is in good part made up of nihilists. And as the order grows it is divided into circles of six persons each, making it very difficult to seriously cripple the system.

The very truth is, imperialism in Russia is on the verge of a revolution that if it once gets a good start will startle the entire world. The exact programme of the nihilists is not known, but its primary object is of course the destruction of the existing government. And it will have numerous allies. A multitude of Poles are awaiting the promised uprising, and there are millions of old faith men, as they are called, who will at least extend to it a negative support. When it is remembered that the whole social fabric is full of the poison—that the rising generation is especially tinctured with it—that no amount of oppression, no dread of the knout, no rattle of Siberian chains can stay the movement, the nature of the struggle that seems to be coming straight on between absolutism and its very extreme begins to be appreciated. The nihilists are to the last man or woman fanatics, and the bounds of their action cannot therefore be foreseen and defined.

This state of things has been aggravated doubtless by the arbitrary measures of the government. Since 1872 there has been no real freedom of the press or of opinion, and the growth of the new movement has chiefly taken place since that year. Measures of the harshest nature have been tried. Students have been slaughtered or exiled by hundreds, but all to no purpose. The late massacre of escaping prisoners at Kieff is a fair illustration of the governmental policy. These prisoners were allowed, after the detection of their effort, to dig a tunnel under the walls of their prison; they were permitted to go on until they had entered the long tunnel in single file for the final act of escape, when they were stopped and slaughtered without remorse by the firing of musketry at both ends of the tomb they had dug. So the war has gone on—the government being as unreasonable and cruel as its secret enemies were unscrupulous and cunning; and the probable end is one at which humanity shudders.

At this distance it would seem as if the government should try a new plan. Force has proven a failure. It has given the country assassinations until it is almost reduced to anarchy. It is certainly no exaggeration to say that a reign of terror exists. Why then should not Russia fall into line with the rest of the nations by establishing a constitutional government, giving the people a voice, through their representatives, in public affairs? Why not in a word transform the nihilists into citizens? Imperialism is certainly a flat failure—in Russia as elsewhere; and if the Russians would swap off their investment in it for constitutionalism, they would but anticipate what would otherwise have to come through much tribulation. A constitutional monarchy is, it is true, only a half-way house towards popular government, but a start on the right road is better than no start at all.

THE Hon. Abram Hewitt is of the opinion that Mr. Tilden ought to be the democratic candidate for the presidency if the old issues are to be fought over; but he pleasantly observes that he has made it a point to endeavor to so shape legislation that the old issues would not vex the country. We infer from this that the accomplished Mr. Hewitt is no longer a Tilden democrat.

IT has been positively stated that a presidential candidate can't have too few nephews.

IF Nephew Pelton has no other engagement his friends and well-wishers should make up a purse and send him to Europe, where he could probably be of great service to the democratic party during the next campaign.

THE politics of Ohio are so confused and unsatisfactory that we are inclined to believe the star of Fogg is in the ascendant.

SOME New Hampshire convicts, who were employed by a manufacturer of felt hats, went on a strike the other day because the contractor wouldn't serve them with tobacco and fruit, and carried their point. This is true philanthropy. The convicts ought to be allowed to attend balls and circuses and to engage in other pastimes. They should also be provided with claw-hammer coats and button-hole bouquets, so that the monotony of prison life might in some sort be relieved. New England virtue should be its own reward.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Baltimore Gazette, is lavish with its advertising privileges. We observe in its columns of late frequent allusions to a public print called The American, and the fact somewhat puzzles us. We distinctly remember that there was such a periodical issued in the days of the first revolution, but we have seen nothing of it since. Is it now published as an almanac—or how?

OUR Uncle Samuel continues to win victories. His latest consists in the fact that he seems to have estranged Mr. Hewitt and Nephew Pelton.

THE Georgia legislature should remember that the imposition of a tax on dogs is somewhat in the nature of selling them a license to kill sheep. It may seem unjust at first, but when the matter is subjected to a close analysis, it will be found that the project of compelling the dogs to pay something for valuable mutton privileges cannot be confounded with a desire to inaugurate legislative extortion.

IT is consoling, when the human mind is engaged in the futile task of reconciling affairs in Ohio, to remember that Ampt is still pacing the forward deck.

MRS. JENKS is still haunting the white house, and the suspicion is gaining ground that she is endeavoring to induce Mr. Rogers, the amiable postscript of the administration, to go sweet-shrub hunting. It is to be hoped that Mr. Rogers will stand firm. He should remember that the republic is a jealous mistress.

SOME of the republican journals are expressing fears that Grant will be elected in 1880. Our esteemed contemporaries should not vex themselves. The democrats will take care of Grant.

THE Massachusetts legislature is considering the propriety of investigating the convict labor of that state, and the Springfield Republican, alluding to the fact appositely observes that there is nothing to investigate. "The whole question is whether the people "would rather support one thousand able-"bodied criminals in idleness or at some "work which will support them." There is food for reflection here.

THE organs have received the information in regard to the origin of our present penitentiary system with great sullenness, considering their savage criticisms a few weeks ago. Cannot the able poet-lunatic of the New York Tribune sling us a ballad on this intricate subject?

MR. CROFFUT, who is acting in the capacity of a Thomas-the-Rhymer for the New York Tribune, should envolume his exertions under the title of "The Sour Belch "Ballads." Such exquisite lyrics should not be lost to posterity.

THE lesson of the recent elections in Ohio is already written down in the memorandum book of our Uncle Samuel, and it is to the effect that it will require a very strong man to carry that state for the democracy. Aspirants who have no steeds to ride, and but little time for out-door sports, may amuse themselves by endeavoring to identify this strong democrat.

IN GENERAL.

—Madame Bonaparte left $1,400 to buy a suitable monument.

—Cornelius Vanderbuilt is paying his debts, and money is a little easier.

—The early robin stands proudly up in the stubble like a new congressman delivering his first speech.—New York Herald.

Charles Nordhoff, of the New York Herald, is inclined to think General Grant will not run again.

—New taxes, to the amount of $150,000,000 a year, have been imposed on France since the war.

—Out of seventy six democratic members of the Pennsylvania legislature, sixty are openly in favor of Tilden and Hendricks.

—Stanley Matthews wants to lead a life of quiet seclusion, and we suspect, therefore, that he wants to be vice-president.

—The Marquis of Lorne will be much obliged if America will annex Canada and take it off his hands.

—Senator Carpenter, it is stated, has been detained from his seat in the senate by a severe attack of rheumatism.

—Tying her bonnet under her chin, Miss Julia Smith inadvertently tied an old gentleman's heart within.

—Three grand international expositions are now on foot, Mexico in 1879; Melbourne, Australia, in 1879, and New York city in 1882

—Modjeska is charged with saying that Wilhelmj is a terrible flirt, and is more renowned in Warsaw for his gallantries than for his musical accomplishments.

—War is not at all uncommon in South America; but the special novelty now is a war between two countries, instead of a "revolution."

—General Richard Taylor's relationship to Jeff. Davis was that of brother-in-law. Davis married a daughter of General Zachary Taylor, Richard's father. Mrs. Davis is still living.

—All the prisons in Russia are filled with political offenders and many private buildings are being used as temporary jails. That delightful country is blest with "a strong government."

—Since the death of Vanderbilt and Stewart, the most successful man in the United States, so far as the accumulation, not inheritance, of great wealth is concerned, is Commodore Garrison.

—An exhibition of decorative arts in the chateau d'Eau, Paris, was opened March 25, and will continue until January 1st, 1880. The proceeds are to be devoted to the completion of the statue of liberty in New York harbor.

—Jim Younger, one of the famous brother bandits, has just had a bullet taken out of his throat at the Minnesota penitentiary. He has carried it about for the two and a half years since his capture, after the Northfield, Minn., bank robbery, and his death has been constantly expected.

—The story that Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, gave a gold medal to Miss Cooke, a circus rider, is officially denied. The medal was prepared as an advertising dodge and the young woman has been compelled to erase the inscription upon it.

—Marshal MacMahon made no money in office. On the contrary, while president, he expended $100,000 annually of his private fortune, and his fine estates are all mortgaged. Notwithstanding this fact he has resolutely refused a gift from the national exchequer.

—Two pedestrian idiots are wheeling barrows across the continent from San Francisco to New York. One named Feabermeyer, with a 110-pound barrow, has reached Kansas City, and the other, Potter, the other thing of legs, is 410 miles behind. Whoever shall reach New York first will get $1,500.

—The last outre fashion in Vienna is the so-called "Boccaccio" stockings—a white silk stocking on the left leg and a pink one on the right. The idea was taken from the costume which Fraulein Link—whose marriage was announced a fortnight ago—wore in the last act of Suppe's new opera.

—Queen Victoria has a very beautiful house to stay in during her Italian visit. Villa Clara, Baveno, belongs to a great English railway contractor, Charles Henfrey, who has constructed railways in Britain, Italy and India. He is very wealthy, and his house at Baveno is a palace in every respect.

—It is a curious fact that none of the statesmen who took part in the late debate on "bayonet rule at the polls" should have mentioned that for some time past a board of army officers have had under consideration the abolishment of bayonets in the army entirely as being useless, and that General Grant is strongly in favor of such action.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

—The exports of domestic produce from New York for last week were $6,167,126 against $6,930,617 the corresponding week of last year. Since the commencement of the year, the total is $90,974,802 against $94,932,150 the corresponding period in 1878. Included in the shipments to China are 8,555 bales of domestic cotton goods valued at $394,857.

—In an interview with a Sun reporter Mr. Edison declares his electric light to be a complete success. He positively asserts that the light can be made three times cheaper than gas. "I mean," he says, "that I can get three times as much light for three times less money to both parties." The attempt to prevent his obtaining a patent in England failed. He is now getting a new set of patents in all foreign countries. He thinks that inside of two months, if nothing interferes, he will be able to make the whole thing public. He can now get a light equal to thirty candles from a lamp that would at first give a light of only two and a half candles.

The Decline of Spurgeon.

London Letter to Baltimore Gazette.

It is not only in political life that veteran figures become feeble. Last Sunday Charles Spurgeon appeared in the famous tabernacle in place of his distinguished father and conducted the services. The most eloquent of Baptist preachers is in the far south seeking health and longing to return to his native land as ardently as others long to leave it for his region of sunshine. That he has a son old enough to appear in his pulpit is a reminder that London can hardly look forward to such a complete recovery of the father as will enable him to continue the large work with which he has been so long associated. Nor is there visible on the Baptist horizon any light that promises to lead onward his movement. The failure of Mr. Spurgeon's strength is a very serious thing for London; to a large class it is a calamity. It is not as an orator that he is so much needed; great as his natural gifts are in that regard, he has several equals in this metropolis, but the institutions of education, charity, gymnasics for the poor, have had his large warm heart-enthusiasm as their motive engine. He has fairly won such a name for honesty, he has run up such a fund of credit that it is probable hundreds would trust him with pounds where they would confide shillings to others. His schools for the poor were started long before there was any national system of education, and now that there are so many excellent board schools those which he established are of little importance; they would probably decline in any case; but the same equanimity cannot be felt concerning the fate of the various schemes he has been the means of providing for the poor and which have all grown up in obedience to the actual needs of the swarming population of Southwark, that borough of which so little is said but which contains as many inhabitants as New York.

About the Size of It.

Philadelphia Times.

It is reported on the authority of some "traveling companion" of General Grant's, that he won't be a candidate for the presidency under any circumstances, and that he will decline a nomination to any public office when the time comes. It is all very well for such feelers to be thrown out in the regulation way, but if there is anybody outside of a lunatic asylum that believes that Grant will decline a cordial renomination for the presidency, it will simply prove that there are lunatics outside of asylums as well as inside in this country. General Grant's position must be well understood by every intelligent observer of political events. He won't button-hole or bull-doze leaders or delegates to secure a presidential nomination, nor will he, by any efforts of his own, seek to dispute the presidential prize with the troop of republican aspirants who are catering to every passing breeze to advance their interests; but if the nomination should be tendered to him with anything like unanimity, he won't lose a minute's sleep in deciding to accept it. He is one of the most calm and enlightened observers of political movements, and few even of the most experienced understand them better, and he is absent and silent mainly if not wholly because he knows that it is the only way to a third presidential term. He won't be defeated if not nominated, as he won't be in the list of regular entries for the race, but if the track should be clear for him, as now seems quite probable, he will be jockeyed out in the best possible condition and the man who beats him will do the biggest day's work he has ever attempted. There's no use of fooling about Grant. He is what he is and is where he is for one great purpose, and nothing but an uncommon amount of democratic wisdom and patriotism in congress will make the issue of his nomination and election at all doubtful.

That Exodus.

Chicago Herald.

With no expectation that it will in the slightest degree influence Messrs. Chandler, Gorham & Co., we again call attention to the fact that the negroes who have been induced to migrate northward are returning to their old southern homes as rapidly as possible, thoroughly disillusionized. It would not be at all suprising if within the next thirty days the "flight" had "exodus" of itself out completely. News travels with astonishing rapidity among the blacks of the south, and the intelligence of the return of the first advance guard of the threatened army of invasion will soon spread and will unlikely arrest the silly and senseless stampede. As already observed, the fact will probably have no weight with the man who is defrauded of "freedmen's bank," senate offices, and other means of subsistence at the public expense have organized this new way of "raising the wind." Even if the device fails as a political agency the liberal responses of Sunday-school children and soft hearted philanthropists will still amply repay those political dead beats and furnish them with the means to exert their mischievous activities in other directions.

Conger's Useless Attempt.

New York Times.

Mr. Conger made an amusing but useless attempt to check the presentation of the financial bills of the greenbackers yesterday. He succeeded in using up the morning hour by a discussion on an antiquated rule of the house, which is not so bad a rule, either; but Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, pointed out to his greenback friends how they could circumvent Mr. Conger by dropping their bills into the petition-box, with a memorial praying for their passage. The ease with which so as the futility of such dilatory devices as that of Mr. Conger, we have already pointed out. It will be seen by our dispatches that the maneuvre of yesterday only results in getting the batch of greenback bills before the committees without having them printed. Though this is not so serious a misfortune to the country as it may seem to men like Messrs. Ladd and Murch, it makes more plain the folly of trying to suppress by what is essentially a trick proposition which may as well be fairly received and disposed of.

"Love Always Finds a Way."

Azores Letter to the Philadelphia Press.

Not long ago a Michaelese gentleman saw at the theater a young and pretty dopaeress with whose charms he was at once smitten. The next night he managed to obtain the box next to hers, and as there is no separation between the tiers except a thin railing of sufficient height for a man to rest his arm upon when sitting, the proximity to his inamorata was anything but distant. It was the only chance that he might possibly ever have, and there was no way to arrange for a better meeting. Nothing was left but to take the present opportunity to make the most of it. So pulling off his cuff, he wrote his proposal on it, detailing his prospects, position, love, and other such things as might prove interesting. When written to suit he quietly placed it as nearly before her as could be, and waited until his eyes could meet hers to this tale of a shirt. She read, she smiled, she nodded, and the delighted swain knew that the bow drawn at a venture had told the mark.

A Sensible Minister.

From James Freeman Clarke's Past Day Sermon.

When the principal southern gentlemen, especially those who took part in the rebellion, tell us voluntarily that they mean in good faith to submit to its constitution and laws, we ought to believe them. If our republican leaders wish to drive these southerners back into secession and into hostility to the United States government, they take the best way of doing it by refusing to believe in their sincerity, and rejecting their offers of good will. The worst enemies of the union are such republicans as these. If we should have a new rebellion they would be largely responsible for it.

The House Ladies Beaten.

Philadelphia Times.

Lovely woman at Washington is having a very unlovely contest all to herself. The custom has been to admit the wives of members of the house to the reserved galleries of the senate upon a member's card, but the senate has begun to object to the crowd, finding that it didn't allow their new spring toilettes to show off to the proper advantage. They finally got things fixed to suit them, an order having been issued on the senate side not to recognize the cards of members of the house. Probably such confusion as this could never have happened in any but a confederate congress.

Wherein We Excel.

Belton North Georgian.

It is progressive, sprightly, newsy and reliable. We think it gets better all the time. Its editorials discuss all the live questions of the day, and are characterized by vigorous pungency, while its local columns and news department are quite metropolitan and cosmopolitan. Another good feature about THE CONSTITUTION is its clear, bautiful type. We think THE CONSTITUTION has improved as much in this respect within the last year as in other particulars. The weekly is as good as the daily.

The Fire-Eaters and the Okolona Man.

Charleston News and Courier.

Seriously the south has its fools as the north has; it has its fire-eating fanatics, invincible in peace and invisible in war," as the north has. The difference is that damagogues of the Kernan type have little or no influence in the south, while the corresponding class, the Chandlers and Blaines, have still a tremendous influence in the north. Comparisons are odious, but we feel that the south is nearer to the union, in its truth and spirit, than the north is to justice and good sense.

The Boom of Booms.

Detroit Post and Tribune, rep.

The biggest boom of all the booms, and the one which is booming the loudest, widest, farthest and with the most steadily increasing roar is the rising tide of republicanism all over the north, the east, the west, and even in the south, as shown by the elections this spring, the Kentucky election and every other political sign. The republican tidal wave of 1880 is already beginning to sweep over the land, and the political thunder which rolls up from every direction is its booming.

The Constitution's Facilities.

Cartersville Free Press.

The press upon which THE CONSTITUTION is printed is a splendid double-cylinder. It prints four thousand an hour ordinarily. We saw it in operation last Friday morning. It is the fastest press in Georgia. THE CONSTITUTION has a newspaper folder that does its work as fast as the press. Altogether, THE CONSTITUTION has splendid facilities for giving the latest news, closing telegraphic dispatches after two o'clock in the morning.

Grant in the South.

Nashville American.

The nomination of Grant seems to be a foregone conclusion. The action of the Kentucky convention was significant, because it places that state in the line with the southern states upon that question. It will not do to assume that Grant will be acceptable to all republicans in the south, but it is safeto say that all will accept him. The carpet-baggers, scalawags and negroes will be a unit on that question.

Grant's Probable Malady.

Chicago Herald.

To offset the stories of Mr. Tilden's ill-health, some superserviceable has started the report of Grant's insanity. There are various forms of mania; but if the "Butcher of the Wilderness" has succumbed to any of them it is, undoubtedly, to that known as dipso-mania. D'Unger's cinchona cure nor the restraints of the Washingtonian home could avail in such an inveterate case as his.

The Two Sections.

New York Tribune.

There is an end of all doubt at last. Every sane man now knows that the temper of the solid south is quite as vicious, defiant, sectional, revolutionary and dangerous as it was in 1861. It has not changed for the better. Now, as then, the south is made solid by an infamous despotism, and the north is divided by corruption and fraud.

Talking Out in Meeting.

Okolona Southern States.

Our yankee enemies are sharp-witted enough to see that the States speaks what the southern people feel and believe, and they are alarmed at the situation; but they may just as well reconcile themselves to the inevitable, for this republic has passed into the possession of the old democracy who propose to hold the fort.

A Mob Disperser.

Washington Post.

The best method of dispersing mobs is learnedly and exhaustively discussed in a Western republican newspaper. So far as we can judge of such a question, the cheapest and most effectual way of scattering any kind of a crowd would be to get Senator Teller to go at them with one of his set speeches.

Worthy of Record.

Washington Post.

The republican papers thought it worth their while to announce that Senator Gordon had appointed a confederate historian to the clerkship of his committee. The fact that Senator Bruce—colored republican—has done the same doesn't seem so worthy of record.

A Fair Distribution.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Mr. Randall gave New England one chairmanship and the middle states one. The southern states got seventeen; the "border" states nine, and the western states fourteen. The distribution is an equitable one, and is gauged by the importance of the sections.

The Claims Commission Should Go.

Washington Post.

During the last eight years the southern claims commission has audited and caused to be paid out of the treasury $150,000,000. This was given to build up the republican party in the south. It is certainly time to call a halt. Let General Bragg persevere in his work.

The Colored Refugees' Risk.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is to be hoped that deacon McKee is not permitted to handle any of the funds which the benevolent Mr. Halstead is sending to St. Louis for the suffering colored tourists in care of the Globe-Democrat.

Millions in It.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The ring to steal the Indian territory, in order to open it up to trade and business, is fully organized. There's millions in it for those who are on the ground-floor, but it will be rough on the Indians.

The Proper Candidates.

Abram S. Hewitt.

To persons who think, as I do, that a great wrong has been done the democratic party and Mr. Tilden, the proper candidates of that party for the next presidency and vice-presidency are now Tilden and Hendricks.

Poor Marksmen.

Cleveland Herald.

The Russian marksmen are as bad as the German, the Italian and the Spanish. In fact all the socialist boys in Europe would be improved by a little judge-hunting experience down in old Kentuck.

A Report that was Warmly Welcomed.

Springfield Republican.

The prompt and universal welcome which the report of Grant's intention not to run meets must be extremely gratifying to his friends—if they want him to win in 1880.

The Presidential Spine.

Denver Tribune.

Just at this juncture the spinal part of the president's architecture is the most important republican column.

A Radical Disorder.

Wilmington Every Evening.

The republican party is troubled with warm—stalwarts.

They Are Coming,

Chicago Tribune.

The Chinese must go—south.

The Bird and The Poet.

BY W. W. HOSKINS.

For The Constitution.

"Pretty bird, pretty bird, listen to me:
Why can I not sing like thee?"

"Sing, you do, but with finer art;
I, to the ear, whilst you, to the heart,"

"Little bird, little bird, why can't I
Fly like you up to the sky?"

"You have wings, though yet unseen—
To which mine are but weak and mean."

"Dainty bird, dainty bird, why do you
Look so beautiful to the view?"

"You are happier than I, by far;
My beauty moulds a prison bar."

"Precious bird, precious bird, I'm inclined
To sore repent I e'er repined."

"Then think, when you would change your lot
To be something you now are not,

That every station hath its ill,
And clouds make night the darker still."

Corinth, Miss., April 14, 1879.

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G. T. ANDERSON,
302 apr16 d3t Chief Police.

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ATLANTA, GA., April 12, 1879.
THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO RECEIVE sealed proposals for Earthwork to be done by carts, under the form of contract now used by the company. All information as to character of work and requirements of contrac can be had by application at Company's office, in Atlanta. Bids should be handed in by noon on April 22, and will be opened in New York, and parties notified May 1. The Company reserves the right to decline any and all bids.
G. J. FOREACRE,
243 apr13 till may1 General Manager.

FULTON SHERIFF'S SALES FOR MAY, 1879.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in May, 1879, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit:
One extension-top one-horse four-passenger phaeton; levied on as the property and in possession of A. T. Finney, to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton Superior court in favor of F. R. Mayer & Co. vs. A. T. Finney.
Also, at the same time and place, part of city lot No. —, block twenty-seven, land lot eighty-three (83), fronting on Ellis street 72½ feet, seventy-two feet on north side, adjoining property of S. B. Hoyt on the east; said lot runs back same width (200) two hundred feet to property of Anglin, bounded north by said Anglin, and west by property of Sullivan, trustee; levied on as the property of D. C. McPhee by virtue of and to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from Fulton superior court in favor of John McReynolds vs. D. C. McPhee; property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.
Also, a lot and the improvements thereon, on Forsyth street, in the 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Stephens & Gleason, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., and known as No. 151 on said street, containing one-fourth acre, more or less. Also, a lot and the improvements thereon on Stonewall street, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Cook and Hill, part of land lot No. 84, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., and known as Nos. 19 and 21 on said street, containing ½ of an acre, more or less; also, a lot on Hilliard street and the improvements thereon, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Lynch & Dodd, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x75 feet, more or less; also, a lot on Fort and Gilmore streets and the improvements thereon in the 4th ward of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Shearer and Lard, part of land lot No. 72, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅔ of an acre, more or less. Also, a lot and the improvements thereon, on Gray and Kennedy streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, Ga., adjoining the property of Rosser, Freedman and Loveman, part of land lot No. 87, fourteenth district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less. Also, a part of land lot No. 77, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, Ga., the same being lying and situate on Broad street, 1st ward of the city of Atlanta, and known as Nos. 60, 62 and 64 on said street, fronting 75 feet, more or less, on east side of Broad street, and running back 100 feet, more or less, to Clarke's building, adjoining the property of Valentine, on the south and Lowe on the north. The defendant's interest on said property being one undivided half interest. The above levied on as the property of V. A. Gaskill to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from the Fulton

BOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Not only are the April skies blue—the very weather is blew.

—Now is the time to replenish the grate with spring poems in manuscript.

—Cold springs eternal in the inhuman nortwest.

—It was cold enough last night for an overcoat and two pairs of overshoes. Whither are we drifting?

—The bee-martin and the swallow are in-dilligent enough to remain by the fire.

—The very thought of a straw-hat is enough to make one shiver.

—The Augusta canal still holds out an invitation to capitalists.

—Dr. Neeson, an old citizen of Wilkes county, is dead.

—Mr. James H. Gilreath, of Cartersville, died.

—An escaped lunatic is running loose in Dalton.

—There are about seventy boys at the Catholic orphanage in Washington—all of them quite small.

—The Gazette says one church and five dwelling-houses have been built in Washington within a year past.

—The Dalton Citizen says the indications are that North Georgia will make this year the largest crop of cotton that was ever raised in that section.

—It is enough to make a healthy man sick to hear that some of the farmers of North Georgia have to buy imported hay. What kind of people are we, any way?

—Henry Wooten, of Sparta, aged thirteen, has drawn a crayon portrait of General John C. Breckinridge which, the Ishmaelite says, indicates decided genius.

—Colonel Charles C. Jones, Jr., has been elected by the literary societies of the state university to deliver the annual oration at the next commencement in Athens.

—The farmers' club of Baldwin county has spoken out in meeting in favor of the agricultural bureau, but the Hon. Potty Bigbee is deaf in both ears.

—The Cartersville Free Press announces the death of three old citizens of Bartow—Mr. Thomas Gore, Mr. Thomas Jemmerson and Mr. John S. Owens.

—The Catholic entertainment for the benefit of St. Joseph's academy in Washington, on Monday, netted one hundred and thirty dollars.

—The Clipper says that a twelve year old colored boy in Warrenton wears a dress and bonnet and calls himself Aunt Betsy.

—Mr. Stummer offers five hundred dollars towards the building of a college in Washington. The Gazette supplements this with the offer of two hundred towards the same object.

—Jamison, the sidewalk evangelist, has secured that Hanleiter, of the Griffin Sun, will remain during the next ninety days.

—The Gazette says one church and five dwelling-houses have been built in Washington within a year past.

—The Warrenton Clipper is told that apples are thinned out on the north or northwest side of the trees, but in plenty on the south side. There are a great many apples. Cherries are abundant.

—The Washington Gazette says that Rev. W. F. Pledger will probably accept the pastorate of the East Macon Methodist church in connection with his charge at Eastman—preaching at the former place three times and at the latter once a month.

—The Warrenton Clipper says that Rev. Mr. Davis, of Hephzibah, had a mule about two years old bitten by a mad dog the other day. The mule snapped at everything and had to be killed, but not till he had snapped the other mule. The latter is not yet affected, the flesh being torn.

—George Heard, colored, of Wilkes county who recently served on the federal grand jury in Atlanta, has offered a gentleman ten dollars to get him back in the old position. George says three dollars a day is better than doing odd jobs around Washington. The Gazette thinks George's reasoning is excellent from his standpoint, and that is our opinion.

—The Augusta Chronicle says that Mr. J. J. Carry, of that city, received last Wednesday, from Lane & Co., who are running the Sales mine, near Goshen, Lincoln county, a bar of gold weighing five pounds, four pennyweights, and worth about twelve hundred dollars. The bar was beautifully moulded. The agent of the man who carried the bar to Augusta, said he expected to carry another next week. About two months ago they carried out worth two thousand dollars. At that time they had just struck a very rich vein, but unfortunately just as they began working on the shaft, which had been sunk to a depth of eighty feet, caved in and they had to dig it out again before they could resume work. The bar carried to Augusta Wednesday has been taken out since the work recommenced. A gentleman who has recently returned from California, where he has been engaged in mining since 1854, and is now with Lane & Co., says the new vein is the richest he has ever seen and that the whole Columbia county is a splendid gold mining section. Last year the firm took over three thousand dollars out of the mine at a cost of not more than one thousand. They had no machinery of any description but no pump, and hired one assistant, a negro. This year they have put up some improved machinery and a steam pump and propose to work on a more extensive scale.

—The North Georgia Citizen: General Gartrell opened our sanctum with his presence on Tuesday. He was here as the counsel of Hargrove, who killed Wright a few months ago. By the way, the General is our first choice for the gubernatorial nomination in Atlanta.

—We have known him long and well, and a truer man to his word and pledges never lived in Georgia. He has a large following for the position all over the state, and we earnestly hope to see him fill the office of governor next time, than whom no man in Georgia would give more general satisfaction to her people. He is competent, he is honest, he is trustworthy.

—The Augusta Evening News: Cards are out for the approaching marriage, on the 23d inst., of Miss Ethel Hillyer, eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Eben Hillyer, of Augusta, to Mr. T. W. H. Harris, of Cartersville. Miss Hillyer is one of the most accomplished and beautiful young ladies of the city, and our South college friends will congratulate Mr. Harris on winning one of the fairest of North Georgia's daughters. Miss Hillyer has relatives in Augusta—her father, Dr. Hillyer, president of the Georgia railroad, being the brother of Carlton Hillyer, esq., of this city.

—Augusta Evening News: Colonel Charles Jones, jr., received by yesterday's mail a diploma from the Royal society of Northern Antiquities, Copenhagen, one of the most ancient and learned societies of Europe. Colonel Jones has been for some time in correspondence with this society and its distinguished members, through his own prominence in the field of letters and his special research in antiquities of this and other countries. This society is one of the oldest and most influential of the old world, and a diploma from it is the very highest compliment that a literary man can wish, and indeed is a recognition that very few of the literati of the new world can boast. An idea of its importance can be gathered from the fact that Christian, king of Denmark, is president; J. A. Worsaae, the most noted archæologist in Europe, vice-president, and the world-renowned Engelhardt, secretary. The diplomas are signed by these three magnates, and their autographs alone are a proud souvenir, without counting the honor of being placed on the roll of the greatest society of learned men in Europe. The diploma is elegantly engraved, and the typical letters of the old Norse language are proofs of the antiquity of the order, and belongs a curious interest to the document, which also bears the great seal of the society. The receipt of this diploma is but another testimonial of the ability that is universally accorded to Colonel Jones, and to acknowledgment from headquarters, as it were, of the distinguished research of a master man.

—Thomasville Enterprise: Perhaps the saddest and most heart-rending scene was witnessed in the neighborhood of Grooverville on Friday afternoon that this section has ever known when the body of Mr. W. R. Lee was found dead in a well on his mother's plantation. Mr. Lee left the house on Thursday morning about 8 o'clock, as the family thought, to see about some of the farm laborers, and they paid no attention to his absence or suspected anything out of the usual order of things until late in the afternoon. When he did not return they began to grow anxious about him and to make search, but he was not found. On Friday morning great excitement prevailed throughout the neighborhood. By searching in every conceivable place they at last came to an old well about half a mile from the house, where by the use of a pole the body of Mr. Lee was found submerged some ten feet under water in a standing posture. By the aid of a pair of steelyards the body was taken out and examined. He had a razor in his pocket; his hat was wadded and put into his pocket; also his shirt-collar unbuttoned, his lips and teeth clenched and there was no water in the body. There were no marks of violence on his person, and though he left no positive evidences of his intention to end his life thus, circumstances will warrant the assertion that it was premeditated. And yet no reason can be assigned for such a rash course. Mr. Lee is of one of the best families of Brooks county—in good, easy circumstances, and recognized by all who knew him as a perfect gentleman.

—Barnesville Gazette: Our readers will see in the report of the business disposed of last week that the trial of Ed. Dumas resulted in a verdict of guilty the second time. The first verdict of guilty was set aside by the supreme court because a relative of one of the county commissioners was a member of the jury—the commissioner being considered the prosecutor. A new trial was granted by the supreme court, and last week a jury of twelve fair and liberal gentlemen were empaneled to retry the case. The result was a verdict of guilty and his honor Judge Simmons sentenced Ed to be hanged. His counsel at once made a motion for a new trial. Judge Simmons overruled the motion and the case goes to the supreme court the second time. Just here we might present an argument to show why carrying concealed weapons and murder have no terrors to those who engage in such business. The non-execution of law tells a story in this and thousands of other such cases. He is a man that was shot to death in his own wagon by two parties he favored so much as to let them ride. The prisoner at the bar confesses he was in the wagon when Mr. Ballard was shot. He has been tried by two juries, composed of some of the most intelligent and best men in the country. Both juries, after hearing the evidence and the law, say he is guilty. Still the law is impeded, and cannot be executed, because there is a quibble or a legal technicality on which to base a delay and probably a final defeat of justice. Thus it is that the assassin can defeat justice and outrage society with impunity. With no property to lose, no character to sacrifice and nothing to be deprived of, save a few months of liberty, while chained in jail, he makes up his mind to commit the heinous deed and risk the light penalty. If it were necessary we might pen columns on the legal obstructions that shield the commission of the most damnable crimes of all the catalogue.

Wrenched and Racked

By the pangs of rheumatism, the joints eventually become grievously distorted, and sometimes assume an almost grotesque deformity. To prevent such results by a simple and agreeable means is certainly the part of wisdom. A tendency to rheumatic ailments may be successfully combatted with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine with the prestige of a long and successful career, of unbounded popularity, and of emphatic professional endorsement. It removes from the blood those inflammatory impurities which patho'ogists assigns as the cause of rheumatism, and not only purifies the life current, but enriches it, promoting vigor by fertilizing its source. Digestion, the action of the bowels and the secretion of the bile, are aided by it, and it impels the kidneys and bladder to a regular and active performance of their functions. It is besides a thoroughly reliable remedy for, and means of preventing, periodic fevers.

apr16 d3t wed fri sun &wapr22

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.

CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either.

CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Pocket-Book Lost.

It was in the town of B., and Mr. S. had just concluded some purchases, when he made the startling discovery that his pocket-book was lost. While searching his pockets he found a buckeye, and said: "Gentlemen, my pocket-book is lost, but there has been something dircovered by Dr. Tabler, of Nashville, of far greater value. It is the Buckeye Pile Ointment, which will cure Piles in all cases, when used according to directions. Try it. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson, wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 may2 deowlv&weowlv.

Look at the Following Bargains.

Summer silks, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
White 11-4 quilts at 49 cents.
10-4 bleached sheetings at 15 cents.
Union linen lawns at 6, 7 and 8 cents.
Boys' cassimere at 20, 25 and 35 cents.
Black silks at 65, 70, 75, 80 and $1.00. The best gros grain silk you ever saw at 75 cents is offered. Great slaughter in Hamburg edgings and insertings. 1,000 pieces ribbons, assorted colors and widths, at one-third the price of original cost. Ingrain carpets, 1 yard wide, at 25 cents. White matting at 12 and 15 cents, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & Co.'s,
apr6 dtf No. 38 Whitehall Street.

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,

By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.

547 nov28 dly lo'1

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment,

the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.

67 nov3 d&wSmtil july3

Bad Blood.

A serious emete occurred recently between two horny handed sons of toil, which resulted in a broken arm for Smith and a cracked rib for Jackson. For bad blood there is nothing equal to Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy which drives out all impurities like magic.

70 apr16 d&wlw

An Astonishing Fact.

A large proportion of the American people are to-day suffering from the effects of Dyspepsia or disordered liver. The result of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of a pleasant existence of enjoyment and usefulness as it ought to be. There is no good reason for this, if you will only throw aside prejudice and skepticism, take the advice of Druggists and friends and try one bottle of Green's August Flower. Your speedy relief is certain. Millions of bottles of this medicine have been given away to try its virtues, with satisfactory results in every case. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents to try. Three doses will relieve the worst case. Positively sold by all Druggists on the Western Continent.

378 june22...deowly &wkyeowly

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, April 17, 1879.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at..... par | Selling..... ¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	75@ 77
So. Car. valid 6s	78@ 80	Macon City	45@ 56
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 8s	100@102
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga		A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
& ent. R. R.	109@111	Central R. R. 7s	109@111
Mor. & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
Atlanta Water	98@100	M. & W. R. R. 8s	103@105
Atlanta City 7s	98@100	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	85@ 87	South Wes R.R.	105@106
Central R. R.	75@ 77	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Noon.—Stocks steady. Money 5. Exchange—long $4.86½; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds quiet.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Evening.—Money 4. Exchange $4.86@$4.84½. Governments firm; new fives $1.04⅞. State Bonds dull.

Stocks less active and irregular.

N. Y. Central	116	Chicago & N. W.	61¼
Erie	26¾	Preferred	91¼
Lake Shore	71¾	Rock Island	120½
Illinois Central	85	Western Union	106
Pittsburg	93		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$120,012,234 Currency....$39,177,505

LONDON, April 17—4:30 p.m.—Consols 98 1-16. Specie increase £26,000. Erie 26¾.

PARIS, April 17—Rentes 115f, 15c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 17, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 10¾c; low middlings 10¼c.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—noon.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000; receipts 700; all American; futures 1-16 @ 2-32 better; uplands, low middling clause, April delivery 6 5-16; April and May delivery 6 5-16; May and June delivery 6 11-32@6¾; June and July delivery 6 13-32@6¾; July and August delivery 6 7-16@6 15-32; August and September delivery 6½; September and October delivery 6 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—2:00 p.m.—Middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6 7-16; low middling uplands 6¼; good ordinary 6¼; ordinary 6¼; futures strong; uplands low middling clause April delivery 6 11-32; May and June delivery 6¾; June and July delivery 6 14-32.

LIVERPOOL, April 17—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American to-day 10,500; uplands, low middling clause, June and July delivery 6 7-16; August and September delivery 6 17-32; October and November delivery 6 7-16.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—5:00 p. m.—Futures steady; offerings light; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 11-32; June and July delivery 6 13-16; July and August delivery 6 15-32.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Noon—Cotton firm; sales 281 bales; middling uplands 11 13-16; middling Orleans 11 15-16; futures strong.

April	11.90	June	12 09
May	11.93	July	12.26

NEW YORK, April 17.—Evening—Cotton quiet; sales 488 bales; middling uplands 11 13-16; middling Orleans 11 15-16; exports to Great Britain 9,768; France 693; continent 3,485; net receipts today 84; gross 1,406; futures closed barely steady; sales 161,000 bales.

April	11.73@11.74	September	12.01@12.02
May	11.81@11.82	October	11.48@11.49
June	12.00	November	11.10@11.11
July	12.14	December	11.03@11.04
August	12.06@12.07		

Consolidated net receipts..... 4,450

GALVESTON, April 17.—Cotton nominal; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 199 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 17,765; exports to Great Britain 5,048; coastwise 1,364.

NORFOLK, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; net receipts 1,215 bales; gross —; stock 13,787; sales 130; exports coastwise 220.

BALTIMORE, April 17—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts none; gross 566 bales; sales 30; stock 5,555; exports coastwise 25.

BOSTON, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 976 bales; gross —; sales —; stock 4,825; exports to Great Britain 971.

WILMINGTON, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 93 bales; gross —; sales 80; stock 2,448.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Cotton strong; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11; net receipts 113 bales; gross 452; sales 623; spinners 592; exports to Great Britain 161.

SAVANNAH, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 279 bales; gross —; sales 600; stock 12,636; exports coastwise 1,657.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17—Cotton strong; offerings light; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,183 bales; gross 1,379; sales 2,500; stock 144,565; exports coastwise 1,217.

MOBILE, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 101 bales; gross —; sales 250; stock 1,070; exports to Great Britain 3,498; coastwise 1,012.

MEMPHIS, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; net receipts 672 bales; gross 1,550; sales 950; stock 35,955.

AUGUSTA, April 17.—Cotton strong; middlings 10⅞; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10; net receipts 73 bales; sales —; shipments 587.

CHARLESTON, April 17.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 121 bales; gross —; sales 150; stock 11,359; exports to continent 1,458; coastwise 331.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—11@12c.
BUTTER—choice 20@25; common to fair 10@12½; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, hens 20@22; mixed 18.
BEESWAX—23a23¼.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ₩ lb.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—$1.00; scarce.
OATS—45@48.
HAY—$1 00; Clover 90.
CORN—62½@65; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet 90c per bushel; Irish $3.50@$4.50; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 00 ₩ bbl.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $5.00@$6.00 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government Jav 25@29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9; extra C 8¾; yellow 7¾a8¾; New Orleans 7¾a9¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; family $5 75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6 50a$6 75.
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams 9@9¼
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¼; clear sides 6¼.
LARD—Tierces 8¼; buckets 9¾; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2½; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3½@4½; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a30; lining skins 4 00a9 00 ₩ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—₩ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a8½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85

Tobacco.

Orders and prices somewhat irregular and will continue so until after the 1st of May, when the tax reduction takes effect. Trade is very light. Stock on hand at present is small. Very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a$1.00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin $1.00 Leatherwood $1.00; natural leaf $1.00; Calloon $1.25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in palls, 75a85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.00@$4.50 ₩ box; Apples, northern $4@$4.50; Oranges, Florida $2.50@$3.50 ₩ 100; Messino $3.50@$4 box; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25@2 50; ½ box $1 40; ¼ box 75; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 12@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@9; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Flour dull and in buyers favor; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4.10@$5.40; good to choice extra $5.50@$6.50. Wheat ½@1c better; fair export and speculative business; ungraded winter red $1.10@$1.11; No. 3 do. $1.07¾. Corn about ½c better; fairly active; ungraded 43@45; No. 3, 42c. Oats quiet; No. 3, 31. Coffee in moderate demand and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged; refined firm and in good demand. Molasses in fair request and steady. Rice firm and quiet. Rosin quiet at $1.40. Turpentine lower at 36. Pork moderately active and firm; mess spot $9.40@$9.60 old; $10.37½@$10.75 new. Middies dull and unchanged. Lard 6.22½. Whisky firmer at $1.07¼ bid; $1.08 asked. Fre ghts quiet.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring 87¾@88 cash; 89 May; 90¾ June; No. 3 do. 76; rejected 62½. Corn in good demand and a shade higher; cash 33¾; May 33¾@34; June 35¼ June. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; cash 24¼; May 25⅛@25¼; June 25½. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; cash $10.00; $10.12½ asked for June. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; cash 5.97½; May 5.97½@6.00; June 6.05@6.07½. Bulk Meats easier; shoulders 3.60; short rib 4.70; short clear 4.95. Whisky steady and unchanged. At the close, Wheat was lower and lower; May 88¾; June 89¾ bid. Corn dull and a shade lower. Oats dull and ½c lower. Pork easier and 25c lower. Lard heavy; 5.95 bid for May; 6.00 June.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—Flour opened firm under an advance in wheat, but closed very quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened active and higher; demand chiefly speculative; closed lower; No. 2 red $1.05; closing nominal; cash $1.04¾; May $1.04¾; No. 3 red fall $1.02¾@$1.03. Corn higher but slow; No. 2 mixed 33¾@33¾ cash; 33¾@33¾ May; 34@34¼ June; 35¼@35¾ July. Oats steady and firm; No. 2, 25¾@25¾ cash; 25¾ bid for May. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork easier; jobbing at $10.25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk Meats dull and nominal. Bacon weak and slow; clear rib 5.30.

CINCINNATI, April 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; red and white $1.00@$1.06. Corn in good demand at full prices, 37@38. Oats active and firm at 29@31½. Pork dull and nominal. Lard firmer; current make 5.90. Bulk Meats dull; shoulders 3.50; short rib 4.60 cash and May; short clear 4.75. Bacon dull; shoulders 4; clear rib 5¼; clear sides 5¾. Whisky steady and firm at $1.02. Sugar steady and unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Hogs dull and a shade lower; packing $3.40@$3.65.

LOUISVILLE, April 17.—Flour quiet; extra $3.25@$3.50; do. family $4.00@$4.20; A No. 1, $4.75 @$5.00; fancy $5.00@$5.50. Wheat in fair demand; red and amber $1.04@$1.05. Corn steady; white 38½; mixed 37½. Oats steady; good demand; white 30; mixed 29. Pork quiet at $10.25@10.50. Lard quiet but firmer; choice leaf tierce 7½; do. keg 8½. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders 3½@3¾; clear rib 4¾; clear sides 5¾, for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders 4; clear rib sides 5¼; clear sides 6½, for loose. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9¾. Whisky steady and firm at $1.01.

BALTIMORE, April 17.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat, southern quiet and easier; western firm and active; southern red $1.05; amber $1.13; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.11; No. 2 western winter red spot and April $1.04½@$1.05¾; May $1.10¾ @ $1.11; June $1.10¾ @ $1.11. Oats firm; southern 33@36; western white 32@34; do. mixed 31@33½; Pennsylvania 32@33. Hay and Provisions unchanged. Coffee firm; Rio cargoes ordinary to choice 10@14.

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

THE SURPRISE STORE!

72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall STREET, 72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall
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REGENSTEIN & KUTZ.

1879. GRAND SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT! 1879.

MESSRS. REGENSTEIN & KUTZ respectfully announce to the Ladies of Atlanta, Georgia, and neighboring states that they have been receving from Paris, Berlin and New York, the past six weeks the most UNPRECEDENTEDLY LARGE STOCK OF

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS

EVER OPENED IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, which they will offer at such unheard of prices that the most sceptical person will be convinced that they are immense bargains, and that the Surprise Store fully sustains its reputation of keeping the best and most stylish goods at the lowest figures.
OBSERVE OUR QUOTATIONS.

STRAW GOODS.

Our stock of Straw Goods this Season is immense, we having received up to the present day over 5,000 cases, comprising every quality and style of Hat that has been issued this season. Our competitors in this line cannot approach us in prices, all our Hats being manufactured by and expressly for us.

THE SHADE HAT OF THE SEASON.
THE CASCADE ONLY 25c.
SOLD ELSEWHERE FOR 50c.

Children's Sailor Hats, only 25c.....Elsewhere at 40c
Imported Azorian Fayal Hats, only 85c.....Elsewhere at $1.50
Child's Real Leghorn Flats, only 40c.....Elsewhere at 85c
Imported Braid "Garland," only 35c.....Well worth 75c

Leghorn Flats and Dress Hats, Real French Chip Hats, American Chips, English Milan, Cantons, Manilla, at equally low prices.

FLOWERS.

Our trade in Flowers having become so extensive, we have been compelled to open a factory at 21 Wooster street, New York, where we manufacture all our Flowers. We are thus enabled to offer them at least 50 per cent cheaper than any other house. In addition to which we have imported through our branch house in PARIS, NO. 9 RUE BERGERE, **1,000 Cartons of Real French Flowers** in the choicest and most exquisite designs shown this season, and at bottom prices.

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!!

It would be superfluous for us to go into a detailed statement of our Ribbon stock, it being a household saying in Atlanta that the only place to buy Ribbons is at the SURPRISE STORE. This season our stock is larger and more attractive than ever, comprising as it does all the leading novelties in Fancy Ribbons, Two-Tone Satin, Moires Gros Grain, Watered and Cord-Edged. We are selling a

No. 5 Gros Grain All-Silk Ribbon at 5c. per yard.
" 7 " " " " " 7½c. per yard.
" 9 " " " " " 10c. per yard.
" 12 " " " " " 12½c. per yard.

SILKS! SILKS!!

Our assortment of Fancy Silks and Satins is universally extensive. Attention is directed to our FIGURED GAUZE SILK AT 35c. PER YARD in the newest and most elegant shades. Black and Colored Satins, Chenille Gauzes, Damassee Silks, Turquoise in all shades and qualities.

OUR TRIMMED HAT DEPARTMENT

Which has been placed under the most efficient management, and is very complete, will be found to immeasurably surpass all other stores put together in variety, excellence and cheapness. We are also prepared to display a large stock of PARIS and NEW YORK PATTERN HATS of the most elegant designs of the season.

EMBROIDERIES.

We have received this spring over 5,000 pieces White and Colored Hamburg Edgings and Insertings at the lowest figures that have ever been seen. They have been bought at the recent large auction sales, and are positive bargains. Come and convince yourself.

1,500 yards Embroidery at 1¼ cts. per yard.
1,500 " " " 2½ " " "
1,500 " " " 4½ " " "
and at 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12½, 15, 18 and 20c. upwards.

HOSIERY. Bargains! Bargains!! Bargains!!!

500 doz. Colored Child's Hose, all sizes, good quality, at 5c. per pair—a bargain at 10c. Come at once before thy are all gone.
500 doz. extra large size child's Hose, superior quality, 10c. per pair—6 pair for 50c.
500 doz. Ladies' Solid Colors, Light-Blue, Pink, Cardinal, Seal-Brown, 6 pair for 50c.
500 doz. extra long Ladies Striped Hose at 12½ cts. per pair. A superb assortment of Ladies' and Misses' White and Fancy Balbriggan Silk Clocked Hose at large reductions from usual rates. For lack of space we are unable to quote our great bargains in Kid Gloves, Lisle Thread Gloves, Corsets, Fans and Fan Cords.
Handkerchiefs, Lace Novelties, Swiss and Silk Ties, Ornaments, Velling.
Crapes, Feathers, Combs, Linen Goods, Collars and Cuffs, Lace Curtains, Napkins and Table Linen, Towels and Toweling, Purses, Infants' Lace Caps, Laces of all kinds.

PICTURE FRAMES.

We take pleasure in announcing that we have opened a new department for Picture Frames where we will at all times keep a large stock at the lowest possible prices. We quote:

Black Walnut, Rustic Style, Picture Frames, with glass and back at 12½, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40c., according to size.
Black Walnut Rustic Motto Frames, 30c.

SHOES. SHOES.

Our immense Shoe Department is now replete with an enormous stock at the lowest prices, far below their real value. We have just received—
500 pairs Ladies' Foxed Shoes, 75c. a pair, worth $1.25.
1,500 pairs Ladies' Cloth Gaiters from 50c. to $2.00 per pair, worth double the money.
500 pairs Ladies' Foxed Shoes, $1.00 a pair, worth $1.50.
1,500 pairs latest styles Button and Side-Laced Boots extraordinarily cheap.
Ladies' and Misses' Slippers, the best stock in the city from 35c. a pair upwards.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Bargains in Men's White Dress Shirts, Bargains in Underwear, Bargains in Linen Collars and Cuffs, Bargains in Hosiery. Mens' Colored Half Hose 6c. per pair. Suspenders, Ties, Jewelry.

A Large and Extensive Stock of Men's Felt and Straw Hats, all Styles, Lowest Prices and Best Quality.

An examination is respectfully solicited.

REGENSTEIN & KUTZ,
265 apr13 d2w 72, 74, 76 and 78 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

LIVER REMEDIES.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very fou', particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.
As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.
Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.
Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
— DEALER IN —
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
AND
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.
29mar16 d3m

LOTTERIES.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS "E," AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1879—108th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d; in New York at 11-16c; in Atlanta at 10½c.

THE Signal Service bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling followed by rising barometer, southerly winds shifting to colder northwesterly, cloudy weather, possibly clearing away by night.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, April 17, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.77	70	54	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.72	66	61	N. W.	Fresh	t	Cloudy.
Corsicana	30.15	58	58	N.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.99	65	44	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.95	66	41	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.93	75	90	S. W.	Gent	.40	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.01	66	75	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.94	65	55	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.06	63	42	N.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.71	62	61	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.58	55	87	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	29.59	59	70	N. W.	Brisk	.60	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.62	55	68	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
4:06	29.64	54	68	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	29.78	51	63	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
10:31	29.79	50	64	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar..... 29.692 | Maximum ther..... .65
Mean daily ther..... 53.00 | Minimum ther..... .50
Mean daily humid. 73.33 | Total rainfall..... .22

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Machines for Special Purposes.

In addition to the regular family machine, known as the Light-Running "Domestic," we manufacture machines for various special purposes.

Hand Machine,
For invalids or travelers. On the "Domestic" system, with modifications.

Large Machine,
For the manufacture of heavy clothing. On the "Domestic" system, enlarged and strengthened.

Leather Machine,
For shoe work, etc. On the "Domestic" system, with modified shuttle movement.

Grover & Baker, No. 24,
For all family purposes, and especially for embroidery. The well-known G. & B. family machine, making the elastic stitch.

Grover & Baker, No. 9,
For general purposes. A shuttle machine of great popularity.

Grover & Baker Hand Machine,
For travelers. Imitates the features of the No. 24.

Tag Machine,
For grain or salt sacks. Makes the elastic G. & B. stitch, and will sew with a strong twine.

Grover & Baker Repairs.
We furnish parts for repairing the machines sold by the G. & B. Co.

CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA, GA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]
Memorial Day Excursion—E. R. Dorsey.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 18, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The Atlanta amateur minstrels have disbanded.

—West End wants an opera house and a local post-office.

—Strawberries are cheaper in Atlanta than they are in Savannah.

—Sportsmen find it quite dull since the bird law went into effect.

—The ladies saloon at the union passenger depot needs repairing and repainting badly.

—The prize drill and hop of the Atlanta Cadets is said to be in the near future.

—The fish ponds in the vicinity of Atlanta are unusually full of fish this year.

—An enterprising citizen proposes to grapple with a swimming rink this summer.

—The musical societies of Atlanta should arrange for one or more entertainments.

—The commercial traveler crieth now for the Atlanta hotels and comes from afar to reach them.

—Candidates for directorship of the Young Men's library will soon commence to crop out on all sides.

—The Mendelssohn quintette will appear for the second time this season at DeGive's opera house on the evening of the 21st.

—Reserve seats for the Mendelssohn quintette concert on Monday evening will be on sale at Phillips & Crew's music store to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

—The Atlanta merchant who has a good business should advertise and keep it. If you have no business advertise in THE CONSTITUTION and get it.

—The Gate City Guards, it is rumored, will have a hop at an early day. Captain Burke, as major of the Gate city battalions on decoration day, will have one of the finest commands in the south.

—Superintendent E. C. Peters, of the street car company, has in contemplation the building of a small house on the line of the West End track, near McPherson barracks, for the accommodation of those who desire to wait the arrival of street cars.

—An entertainment for the benefit of Trinity Sunday-school will be given this evening at the residence of Mr. W. A. Hemphill, 53 Fair, corner of Pryor. The entertainment will consist of music, songs, recitations, readings, etc., and will begin promptly at 8 o'clock. Admission, 15 cents.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel J. C. Fain, of Calhoun, passed through the city yesterday.

—Mr. J. P. Stevens and bride, nee Miss Jennie Alexander, have returned to the city and are guests of the Kimball.

—Dr. A. N. Talley has been elected by the South Carolina medical association as a delegate to the Atlanta convention.

—Major Lewis Webb, of New Orleans, is in the city, and looks as handsome as a three sheet circus poster on one of Johnson's best bill-boards.

—Mr. John M. Guerrard, of Savannah, is attending the supreme court during his stay in Atlanta. He is a guest of the Kimball.

—Captain Wm. H. Hartnett, of the firm of George & Hartnett, of Griffin, is in the city for the purpose of securing the professional services of Doctor A. W. Calhoun who is treating one of Captain Hartnett's eyes for injuries which it sustained two years since by a ball from a Roman candle.

—We saw the other day two splendid express wagons made by Mr. N. C. Spence, of this city, for the Southern express company. They will be sent to Macon. We hope our friend Henderson at Macon won't put on airs over these Atlanta wagons, just because he has the best in the state.

—Colonel J. W. Alexander, of the Griffin News, is visiting Atlanta in the interest of his paper. The News is one of the best advertising mediums in the state, and should have a fair share of the patronage of this city. The News is quite popular in Atlanta, and Colonel A., of that paper, is as popular here as he is at home. He will call upon his friends to-day for a share of their patronage, and we hope that his efforts will meet with success.

POLICE POINTS.

—It is a big undertaking for two policemen to look after the sanitary condition of the city of Atlanta.

—Sunday gambling is reported to be on the increase in Atlanta. The majority of it is being done by small boys on the outskirts of the city. The police made a raid Sunday last but succeeded in capturing only one of the adventurers.

Toadying to Grant.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—In the assembly Mr. Fish offered a concurrent resolution that a committee be appointed to tender the hospitalities of the state to Grant on his return to this country. Laid over under the rules.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD, THE FARM, THE GARDEN.

Farming—Birds—Poultry—Comfrey—Milch Cows—Fear Culture—Peach Trees—Broom Corn—Good Cultivation—Agricultural Notes—Hints to Farmers, Etc.

FARMING.

Nature has been peculiarly kind to Georgia in giving her a good climate, and at the same time prolific powers to her soil, and yet the cultivators of that soil have not given it the labor and expense requisite to raise and keep up its prolific powers, nor has nature's effort to assist them been an incentive to adopt the management of ground and to introduce the crops which are found to succeed best. Many farms in the state have been remunerative to their owners, but after all but few of them have been under obligation to the industry, management or fertilizer bestowed upon them by those who now, or those who once owned them. Much of the soil of Georgia is capable of high cultivation and would amply repay the owners for the money employed for its improvement. This object so conducive to her prosperity might be secured if the sense of private advantage would make the owners read agricultural papers and books, study more thoroughly the condition and wants of their land, raise, growe and breed as far as possible all they use, and relieve themselves from what they call the extortion of middle men in the shape of provision and guano delears. The soil of Georgia can make as pretty a sample of cotton as any one can desire. If our farmers were true to themselves, they have the land and climate that can make pretty much all the corn and wheat we can use. We can increase the quantity of hay, tobacco and rice now grown in the state. We have very nearly as genial a sunshine and warmth as that which gives the rich color and delicious flavor to the grapes of Burgundy and Champagn of France. And speaking of France, it may have its beautiful plains of Alsace and its rich soils of the Garonne, yet much of our soil is as susceptible of as high improvement.

Farmer, be true to your land; court it diligently, and it will return your gifts with a liberal hand, and if you combine industry and skill to her efforts, it will crown your labors with success and give you the blessing of abundance.

MILCH COWS.

Very many persons imagine that if they have a cow of some good breed that is all that is necessary; that they are not required to look after that cow, feed her particularly, shelter her in bad weather, pay attention to her comfort or trouble themselves in any way about her.

Get a good cow and attend to her when in milk as well as when dry. If she ceases to give milk do not turn her out in the old fields to pick a living from briers and shrubs. If you do, when she does come in there will be a diminished product in milk, not only in quantity, but also in quality. When a cow is carrying a calf, a large draft is made on her system to sustain it, and it is important that she should be fed. A poor cow cannot digest food as well as one in good condition. If the cow is poor when she comes in, she will not digest as much food as will support her system, and at the same time make a good quantity of milk. A sensible man will not turn his cow out on poor food when she goes dry, for he knows that good feed will not make up when she comes in. We know a farmer who says it pays him to give his cows the following treatment: In the summer time when they have a calf he keeps them under shelter two days, feeds good hay gives one quart wheat bran morning, noon and evening. In the morning and evening he gives the cow a bucketful of lukewarm water with a pint of rye flour in it.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY COMPARED.

In answer to a correspondent from Cobb county, we will say that the farmer who has more timothy hay and clover than he can use on his farm it is best to sell the hay and feed the clover at home, as it is the most nutritious and produces the best manure made on the farm. Clover cut early is rich in albuminoids, being nearly equal to wheat and better than corn. Clover is rich, too, in phosphates, and requires a soil strong in the mineral food of plants to produce a large crop. A mixture of clover and grass makes the best hay. Wood ashes rarely fail to greatly improve meadow and pasture which contain both clover and such grasses as timothy, red-top, orchard and rye grasses.

Our farmers do not study hay production as they should.

YOUNG VERSUS AGED HENS.

Many persons do not seem to be aware of the fact that hens do not lay all the time but in successive litters of eggs, followed by a period of rest. This rest is a physiological necessity, and in the natural state is the provision for the hatching of the eggs previously laid, and to give opportunity for the moult. Consequently after the sitting and the moult, we expect a recommencement of the laying period. Young hens lay larger litters than aged ones. The second year of a hen's life is the most productive of eggs. To produce the largest average number of eggs from a flock young fowls must be kept. Hens require looking after, and their food and management must be varied as experience carefully consulted will always vindicate.

GOOD CULTIVATION.

There is no doubt but that good cultivation pays. Where a field is well worked, the air, moisture and the various gases, which are the great sources of the continued fertilization of the earth, are admitted into the soil and are absorbed by the roots of the plants. Our farmers, many of them, do not exercise sufficient judgment in the tillage of their lands. If lands are subject to drought, deep tillage is the best means of relief. Tillage is not only important, but also broad in its bearing. In all broad-cast crops the tillage must precede sowing. In all hoed crops, the great point is to force the crop along as fast as possible and as soon as possible after it appears above ground.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—Fertilizer—Not far from the kitchen, make a shallow basin in the ground, and fill with coal ashes as it is made, and on this throw night slops, wash water, etc. A good fertilizer can be made in this way.

—Cato said: "Our ancestors regarded it as a grand point of husbandry not to have too much land in one farm." The reason given was as sound. They considered it better to till less land and till that well.

—Boiled hams are much nicer to stand in the water in which they were boiled until cold. The outside does not then turn black and dry up as it does when taken from the water to cool, but the lid must be removed so the steam may escape.

—Charring posts before setting is considered beneficial, but immersing the end to go in the ground in hot coal tar is decidedly better.

BROOM CORN.

A Tennessee correspondent writes making some inquiries in regard to the cultivation of broom corn.

Land cannot be made too rich for broom corn. Its cultivation does not differ materially from that of the ordinary corn. As soon as it is well above the ground, it should be worked and the weeds kept down, and through the season it should be kept clean. After the corn has grown to full size the top is bent down about twelve inches below the brush. This will prevent too much spreading, and it is best to bend it, so as to be exposed as little as possible to the sun in order to preserve its color. After the plant has ripened and dried properly, the seed can be taken off with a hackle or other machinery.

COMFREY.

A correspondent from Greene writes asking about the above forage plant. In several of the back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION we have given our opinion of comfrey. Cows generally do not take to it at first, and it is necessary to feed it to them with meal or bran and salt. It is propagated by cuttings. As we have said on former occasions, we have a rather poor opinion of comfrey and prefer fodder, corn, clover or rye.

PEACH TREES.

In answer to a correspondent from Clayton county, we reply: Scattering fresh manure on the surface of the ground around peach trees will do no harm, but some good on poor soil. Peach trees need pruning, but the greater part of the pruning should be done by shortening in the lateral branches. It is best not to prune young tress too much. Let three or four main branches grow to form the head of the tree. Shorten in the growth of each year about one-third. Keep watch of the trees all summer, and prune as they need it by cutting out straggling and unnecessary branches. Remember to allow a good growth of wood, to have a good growth of roots.

SCAB IN SHEEP—GRUB IN THE HEAD.

A Pulaski correspondent writes asking some information.

We would ask him if he has examined any of his sheep when affected with it? And did he not at one time find the insect in all stages of development, some upon the outer skin, upon the wool, and under scales or scabs which their attack has produced? Where exposed, frequent dippings in cold water will answer. Sulphuret of lime is now considered the best preparation. Should our correspondent at any time desire to try it, we will cheerfully send him a receipt how to prepare it.

As to the "grub," or worm in the head of the sheep, the sheep, or gad fly, deposits its eggs in the nostrils of the sheep, where they hatch, the young grubs crawling up the nose, where they remain through the winter and are ejected the following spring. They produce great irritation, causing inconvenience and frequently death to the sheep. The latter part of June, or in July, smear the noses of the sheep with tar.

PEAR CULTURE.

We have received three letters from different parties making inquiries about pear blight, and asking questions about pear culture.

In reply we will say, if our correspondents will refer to their back numbers of THE CONSTITUTION, they will find the desired information.

As to blight, practical fruit growers and skilled scientific gentlemen have for over one hundred and fifty years been endeavoring to find the cause for blight, and a remedy, and as yet know but very little. It is pretty generally believed that where there is a lack of drainage, pear trees are more liable to be attacked. Trees, too, that have low branches seem less liable to be affected, as the trunks are protected from exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

Judgment should be exercised in pruning pear trees. When the tree is young, it answers a good purpose to pinch off undesirable shoots, and if possible shape the tree without any heavy pruning, which very generally causes the tree to put forth additional suckers.

Wood ashes is a good fertilizer for pear trees; in fact, a mixture of wood and coal ashes answers well. Ground bones also makes a good fertilizer.

Never let pear trees overbear, and as soon as the young fruit ceases to drop strip off nearly half of what is left. In setting out pear trees do not crowd them—give them a sufficiency of room for the development of roots and branches.

Very many persons have found benefits from giving the young trees frequent cultivation without disturbing the roots—rasing no crop, not even weeds. And many think that after the trees have attained a good size a rich sod is beneficial to the orchard.

POULTRY.

Our farmers do not give sufficient care and attention to their chickens. Onions chopped fine and fed to fowls is a good preventive of disease. A common disease among chickens is the gaps. Some say it is caused by worms in the windpipe, while others say they have seen many with the disease that had no worms about them. The disease is often caused by wet, cold, raw meat fed at once, impure water and many other causes. A good remedy is soda dissolved in water and mixed with meal and baked and fed warm. This bread soaked in milk is a good cure. The disease has been prevented by mixing a small quantity of spirits of turpentine with their food—about ten drops to a pint of meal made into a dough. Feed wheat screenings while there is any symptom of the disease. Give fowls a plenty of warm sun in spring, and a dry place when wet, with fresh water every day.

To make hens lay, charcoal is a good food. Burn a few corn-cobs and wet them out as soon as they are in coal. Feed to hens and soon their combs will turn red and eggs will increase. In sitting hens, have them sit where they will not be disturbed by other hens. If you have any tobacco leaves scatter them over the nest and lay the eggs on them; they will kill and drive out lice. If you have no tobacco leaves, sulphur sprinkled liberally among their feathers is good to destroy lice. Lice frequently break a hen from sitting, cause her to break the eggs, keep the chickens from thriving and frequently keep them so feeble they perish.

BIRDS.

A Troup county correspondent writes asking some questions about birds. From his letter we are convinced that he does not know how much insectiverous birds do for him. If he will watch them closely from now on until late next fall he will see how they will hang around his farm in quest of food. His vines and orchards will not be particularly damaged, but a large number of insects will fall a prey to the birds. If the farmer could keep the birds from his lots and fields through the season he would be surprised at the damage that would be done by insects.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

—There is no better fertilizer for potted roses than a tablespoonful of Peruvian guano stirred into a pailful of water, and this liquid applied for watering once or twice a week.

—Put half a bushel of good lime in a clean barrel, and add enough water to make a thin white-wash, stirring with a flat stick until every lump is dissolved; then add fifty pounds of mineral paint, (the color preferred) fifty pounds whiting, fifty pounds road dust. Add linseed oil and milk to a thin paste. Then thin to the proper consistency for spreading with brush, by adding sweet butter-milk, fresh from the churn, in small quantities at a time, to give a chance for the ingredients to assimilate.

APPLE TREE BORERS.

—Slack lime with water; thin down with urine; add one pint of soot for each pailful, and wash the trees all over up to the branches. Stir up the wash as you pass from tree to tree. It also helps to keep the tree clean and free from moss.

—Another—wash the trees with soft soap and water in May or June. This will destroy the borers and give vigor and health to the trees. A few shovelfuls of ashes at the base of the tree will protect it from the round-headed borer, which enters the tree at that place.

GEORGIA CROP NEWS.

—The crops in Harris county are doing very well.

—Peaches in Burke county are reported nearly all killed.

—Cotton planting is now going on quite lively in Newton county.

—Sumter Republican: As yet the fruit in this section is not materially injured.

—But little damage done to corn or cotton in Early county.

—Baker county farmers are thriving, and are through cotton planting.

—Peaches cut off one-half in Talbot; apples about one-third.

—Montezuma Weekly: Crops and garden-truck were not hurt by the late cold snap as much as people thought.

—Valdosta Times: The recent frost did some damage to early cotton and vegetables. Corn is not injured.

—The cold snap killed out the corn in some sections of Rockdale, and the planters have been compelled to replant.

—One-eighth of cotton raised in Houston county, this season, will have to go to pay for guano.

—Corn has been nipped by frost in Thomas county, but will come out. Damage to the cotton was but slight.

—Some of the planters in Tatnall county becoming uneasy about their corn crop, have plowed up and replanted.

—Talbotton Times: There are a larger number than ever before of experimental patches in this county.

—The corn crop in Miller county is a good stand and well advanced for the season; oats, too, are making fair promises for a good yield.

—Thomasville Times: It would startle the people of this county to know how much money is paid out by them annually for mules, guano and other things.

—Monroe Advertiser: The crop of this county brings annually forty or fifty thousand dollars. The revenue will be diminished some this season.

—The Columbian, Columbia county: The prospects of the county for the future look more encouraging than for some time back. We have seen more small grain planted than we have seen for many years; have seen more new rails split, more clearing up and cleaning up done than any time since the surrender. And last, but not least, less guano used. The farmers generally seem to have gone to work with more spirit and energy than usual.

Special Announcement!

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS WILL BE OFFERED THIS WEEK AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER:

Black Silks,
Summer Silks,
Domestic Dress Goods,
Mourning Dress Goods,
White Linen Lawn,
Vic Lawn,
Table Linen,
Ladies' Hosiery,
Gents' Hosiery,
Infants' Robes,

Colored Silks,
French Dress Goods,
Elegant Grenadines,
Printed Linen Lawn,
India Linen,
French and India Mull,
Napkins and Towels,
Children's Hosiery,
Ladies' Underwear,
Children's Dresses.

Boots and Shoes.
LADIES' SHOES, LADIES' SLIPPERS,
MISSES' SHOES, MISSES' SLIPPERS,
CHILDREN'S SHOES, GENTS' BOOTS,
GENTS' SHOES, GENTS' Low Cut SHOES

Carpets.
Axminster Carpets,
Body Brussels Carpets,
3-Ply Carpets,
Low Grade Carpets,
Cocoa Mattings,
Lynum for Floors,
Lace Curtains,
Wall Paper.

Carpets.
Moquete Carpets,
Tapestry Brussels Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
China Mattings,
Floor Oil Cloths,
Window Shades,
Lambrequins,
&c., &c., &c.

OUR STOCK CARPETS NOT EXCELLED IN THE STATE.

Remember our Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, entirely separate and complete

PLEASE EXAMINE OUR STOCK: WE PROMISE SATISFACTION.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

156 apr9 dim top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

READ AND BE CONVINCED

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

38 Whitehall Street,

Are Offering the following Great Bargains.

Best Prints at 4c and 5c.
4-4 Percales at 5c.
Bleachings at 4c and 5c.
Soft Finish 4-4 Bleachings at 6¼. Is the best ever seen, fully worth 9c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c.
Sea Islands at 4c, 5c and 6c.
Cassimere for Boys' and Gents' wear at 20c, 25c, and 35c—worth from 20c to 40c more.
Elegant assortment of fine Cassimeres.
11-4 White Bed Spreads at 49c. Favor us by pricing all our Quilts, as they are fully 50 per cent lower than elsewhere.
Checked Nainsooks at 10c.
Victoria Lawns at 10c.
White Swiss at 7c.
All other White and Linen Goods at Bargains.
Bargains in Parasols.
Bargains in Edgings.
Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Ruffings.
Bargains in Corsets.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

In this department we assure one and all that they will find Great Bargains here than in any other house, as we are determined to do a large trade in it.

Summer Silks 45c, 50c and 60c.
Black Cashmeres from 25c to 85c.
Fancy Dress Goods as low as 5½c.
Black Alpacas from 15c up.
Bargains in Black Grenadines.
Immense Bargains in Black Silks.
Trimming Silks cheaper than elsewhere.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

200 rolls White Matting at 12½ and 15c.
150 rolls Red Checked Matting at 15, 18 and 20c.
These goods are considered the greatest Bargains ever offered in the Southern States.
4-4 Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
Hemp Carpeting at 15c.
Brussels Carpeting at any price to close out.
Price our Lace Curtains and Shades.

Call on this firm to Buy your Goods.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,

38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

apr6 dtf

THE FAIRY SHOW.

The Bazar Last Night.

At last the bazar so long prepared by the ladies of St. Philip's church has opened. Last night its attractions blossomed at James's hall. In spite of chilly winds and unpleasant weather the brilliantly lighted hall was filled with visitors at an early hour in the evening. The sight on entering was truly pretty. The dazzling array of pretty things all around left one in doubt which way to turn first. The young ladies appeared in fancy costumes made with rare taste. They looked pictures of loveliness, and a mere glimpse at them would have induced the most indifferent spectator to enter. It is difficult to give a full and adequate description of all the charming arrangements which the ladies have expended so much time and care to prepare. Turning to the left on entering we first find the Japanese department, in charge of Mrs. Dickson, assisted by a number of ladies. There is a completeness about this department that one cannot help noticing. The entire style is Japanese; articles of all sorts of Japanese patterns are offered for sale. Little children dressed in pretty Japanese costumes appear to serve those who patronize the tables. Here there is an array of articles which tempt the spectator. The prices are moderate for everything. Mrs. Dickson offer for sale some receipt books written by Mrs. Ball, which are invaluable to house-keepers.

Passing from the Japanese department we come to the Italian stand. Here there is a rich display of fruits, candies and good things generally. They are all arranged so that their natural beauty is shown to great advantage. It is just the place to stop and get rid of a little small change and get for it just as much as you would at a fruit stand on the street. Reluctantly leaving this we pass a beautiful glass case, in which is the nicest dressed doll ever seen at a fair. Her name is Lotta, as a richly embroidered handkerchief tells, and she is decked like a queen for her coronation. A lovely pink silk of latest style sets off her handsome figure to advantage, while her cunning face needs no ornament but its own smile. This elegant doll is to be disposed of by prize candy packages. A large number of these packages are to be sold and in one of them will be the lucky number that will win the treasure. Purchasers have already been lively, but there are plenty of chances yet. Just beyond Miss Lotta is one of the prettiest designs in the whole room. It is a Swiss cottage—an absolutely perfect representation of one of those little houses that nestle among the cliffs of the Alps and look so cosy in their petit completeness. This cottage was designed by Mrs. Montgomery, who presides over it with a half-dozen young ladies to assist her and to make it more charming than a palace would be without them. All around the walls are hung works of such fine art as only a woman's tender fingers can master. The spectator is at once charmed by the variety and beauty of all he sees arranged in this little home. The thatched roof covers as much that is pretty as can be crowded into such a small space. One could pass the whole evening here very happily, but the crowd moves on and we go with it, not far, however, for just next is a doll house, the prettiest we ever saw, Mrs. Montgomery arranged it perfectly and sent to Baltimore for the beautiful tiny furniture that adorns the parlor and bed-room. Dolls sit in elegant chairs in front of gilt framed mirrors and seem quite sociable. An old negro mammy nurses a baby in front on the grass and a big dog lies affectionately by. The house is complete every way and will make some little girl happy. It is to be voted to the most popular miss in the whole city. Quite a number of articles have already been made. Voting will be lively. But we must stop this article and wait until to-morrow to speak of the many objects of interest in other parts of the hall. We have yet to notice the garden on the stage, where there are all kinds of good things to gladden the inner-man; also, the beautiful Swedish department, with its snowy roof and myriads of pretty things; also, the Spanish pavilion and its charms; the Gypsey tent, and its fortune tellers, and the grand looking German building. The Indian department with its handsome chief and pretty squaw will deserve a full notice and shall have it to-morrow. To-day at noon the ladies will give a lunch, which will be cheap and good. Be sure to go to-night and at noon also.

There is no charge for admission. All the firemen are preparing to make the race for the trumpet lively. Mr. Jerry Lynch and Mr. Karwisch are the candidates.

The Mendelssohn Quintette.

We learn that there will be an additional attraction in the entertainment to be given next Monday night by the Mendelssohn quintette. Besides the instrumental music and the singing of Mrs. Knowles, the audience will have the pleasure of hearing Madame Schultze. This popular pianist performed at the concert of the quintette in Boston in 1875. She then played the C sharp minor concerts by Ries. The club has again invited her to give the audience the pleasure of hearing the celebrated G minor concerts by Mendelssohn. It is the madame's forte to play with an orchestral accompaniment. A few months before her departure from her native country, Madame Schultze filled an engagement in the harmonic concert of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, and when she finished the grand duchess took from her own finger a beautiful ring and presented it to the madame. Sale of reserved seats for the quintette will begin to-day at Phillips & Crew's.

Gone to Texas.

We regret to state that Mr. Sam. W. Small received a telegram from Houston on yesterday morning announcing the serious illness of his father. Mr. Small left on the afternoon train of the Western and Atlantic road for Texas.

THE FAMINE IN EGYPT.

Some of the Horrible Scenes in the Upper Nile Valley.

An occasional correspondent of the London Daily News, who has just been up the Nile inquiring into the state of the villages personally, without a dragoman, writes from Cairo:

It is an unpleasant truth, but an undeniable one, that the people have been and still are starving on the Nile, from no other reason than that they have been unable under their crushing taxation to save money or store against the failure of their crops, and the immediate result is naturally a famine. So long have the fellahs now been accustomed to work for the tax-gatherer instead of themselves that no man ever thinks of making more than sufficient for his wants from day to day.

From Siut to the Cataracts there is scarcely a village or town which cannot count its dead by fifties, some by hundreds. At each of the larger towns along the banks the fellahs from the inland villages have crowded in, sought for relief or for work, have found none, and have lain down and starved. The sight of these poor wretches was sickening. Their condition is only comparable to that of the natives in the last Indian famine. With shrunken skin and staring bones, they resemble the mummies of their land more than fellow-creatures. In the open market places they lie prostrate in the sun, covered with flies, half or wholly naked, till death puts an end to their sufferings. As long as they have strength they fight like wild beasts over the smallest morsel of food, and when they are past this they die with less attention paid them than if they were street dogs.

At Edfoo there lay an old woman by the bank, with the water washing over her, too weak to move or speak. Her eyes were sunk into her head, and her whole skin was like dried parchment from the sun. Her body was shriveled to the size of an apple. She could not swallow except by artificial outside friction, whilst another woman forced the food down her throat. This was no uncommon case, women and children from the smaller strength affording the most ghastly spectacles of the march of famine.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 17, 1879.

Eastern Circuit.....20 | Atlanta Circuit.....30

EASTERN CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.
No. 17 (continued case). Mikell vs. The State. Perjury, from Bullock. Argued. Geo. R. Black; Robt. F. C. Smith, by brief, for plaintiff in error. A. B. Smith, solicitor general, for the state.
No. 2. Dismissed.
No. 3. Withdrawn.
No. 5. Withdrawn.
No. 7. McIntire, executor, vs. Meldrim. Complaint, from Chatham. Argued. J. R. Saussy, for plaintiff in error. T. M. Norwood, for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. tomorrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The following was the business of the superior court yesterday:

State vs. Joseph Buhler, colored, alias Joe. Young. Charge, simple larceny, cow stealing. Found guilty. Term, three years. S. B. Spencer for defendant.

State vs. Tom Gates, colored. Charge, burglary in night time. Gartrell & Wright, counsel for defendant. Three cases against him. Verdict of not guilty rendered in one and two nol. prossed.

Ed. Johnson, colored, plead guilty to charge of burglary in night time. Sentenced to five years in penitentiary and six months in the county chain-gang for misdemeanors.

State vs. Green Battle. Charge, burglary in day time. Defended by Candler & Thompson and Mr. Findley. Verdict of not guilty.

State vs. Alex. Watkins. Charge, burglary in day time. Represented by Gartrell & Wright. After hearing of evidence for the state, defendant plead guilty of larceny from the house and was sentenced to three years.

Court adjourned to meet at half past 8 o'clock.

Marriage.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, Miss Alice Ida Ormond, of Atlanta, was married to Mr. Milton A. Smith, of Smithville, Georgia. The beautiful marriage rite of the Episcopal church was performed by Rev. R. C. Foute. There were no cards, and those who were present were members of the immediate families. Miss Ormond has been a belle in Atlanta society. Her absence will be regretted by the large number of friends who congratulate her on her happy nuptials. Mr. Smith is a prominent citizen and planter in southwest Georgia. He left with his bride on the Macon train at 2:15 yesterday for Smithville. We trust that the complete happiness which attended the beginning of their wedded life may continue to bless and beautify it to the end.

The Races Postponed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—The races were postponed on account of the rain.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.

We have just received a large assortment of solid Silver Bridal Presents, in cases of most useful combinations.

Attention is directed to the new and elegant styles we have brought out this season.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
24 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

JOHN KEELY'S

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT---1879.

NO BOMBAST! No "PETER FUNKISM!" But a simple statement as to the quantity of goods which he has to offer; **Their Quality**, and the extraordinarily low prices at which he is enabled to sell them. As to how and where he bought them, it is too long a story, and too uninteresting an one to the public to inflict it upon them. So "To the subject proper."

I have just returned from New York, having spent the past few weeks there, and from the various sources whence they came, I have the pleasure to place before the public the largest and cheapest, as well as the most desirable stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Gent's Furnishing Goods, and Boys' Ready-Made Clothing ever offered in Atlanta. Prominently amongst this magnificent stock will be found the following, viz:

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

2,700 yards Black Silks, 65c. yard, always brought 75 before; 3,200 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 75c. yard, worth 90; 2,683 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 85c, selling at $1 everywhere; 3,700 yards Black Gros Grain Silks, 90c, always brought $1.25 before; 2,900 yards beautiful Black Gros Grain Silks, $1, worth $1.25; 1,000 yards of the best Black Silks, for $1.25, in Georgia; 2,000 yards of the best Black Silk, for $1.35 ever seen in Atlanta; 2,300 yards of the best Cashmere Silks, from $1.50 per yard up to the finest grade made, warranted cheaper than elsewhere; Novelties in black Brocade Silks for combination; 3,000 yards best 50c. Spring Silks in Atlanta; 1,700 yards best 60c. fancy colored Spring Silks in Atlanta; 2,000 yards of the best 75c. Spring Silks known; 1,800 yards of the choicest novelties in fine grade Boiled Spring Silks made, extra quality; 1,150 yards of the very best Solid Color Silks in Atlanta; 1,600 yards of the very best Solid Colored Silks in Atlanta; 1,583 yards choicest shade Solid Color gros grains, at $1; 2,300 yards, embracing all possible colors, in extra heavy Solid Colored Gros Grain Silks, at $1.25; a superb line of goods.

I challenge competition in the above line of Silks, and say boldly, yet truthfully, that with the exception of New Orleans, in no Southern city has such a stock of Black and Colored Silks ever been offered to the public.

Dress Goods!

In this Department great care has been bestowed upon the purchase of the stock under its head. I offer, amongst innumerable other things—2,400 yards Colored Buntings [genuine], 10c. yard; 3,700 yards colored Buntings [genuine], 12½c. yard; 1,250 yards Colored Buntings [genuine], 15c. yard; Every variety in plain Buntings, best quality; Every novelty in Lace Striped Buntings, best quality; Everything new in Figured Buntings, best quality.

3,000 yards Plain Black Grenadines, at from 10c. to 50c. yard, embracing the best silk and wool goods; 1,200 yards silk and wool Grenadines, colored, best grades made, 65c. yard, worth $1.25; 1,500 yards of fancy Black Grenadines, in Damassee, tufted, Periago, and other styles. Prices low.

1,500 yards beautiful Brown Dress Linens, 12½c. yard, Batiste finish; 2,700 yards Navy Blue Dress Linen, full yard wide, from the great fire in Worth street, 15c. worth 35; 3,600 yards beautiful Brown Dress Linen, full yard wide, from the Worth street fire, 15c. yard, worth 30c. Not injured noticeable. 4,000 yards of the best 20c. and 25c. Brown Dress Linen in Atlanta—Great Bargains; 1,000 yards yard wide Buff Dress Linen, very best quality made, 12½c. yard—I have sold it at 16c. often; 1,200 yards Twilled, Checked Linens, very best quality, full yard wide, wet at Worth street fire, 20c. per yard, well worth 50c. but for the water which fell on them, and which disfigured without injuring them.

Black Cashmeres, beautiful shade of color, Black Maltelasse, and Basket Cloths, all wool, for summer wear.

Besides 1,000 yards double-width French novelties in Dress Goods, 85c. yard, worth $1.75, if I had not literally "picked them up." 1,200 yards double width French Novelties in Dress Goods, in fine grade, half price. Momie Cloths, all wool de Beges in single and double width, for spring wear. Damassee Dress Goods, in black and colors, both in cheap and fine goods; Palermo Suitings in light worsted, as well as in silk mixed effects, beautiful goods; black and colored Brocades; light shade in